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FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

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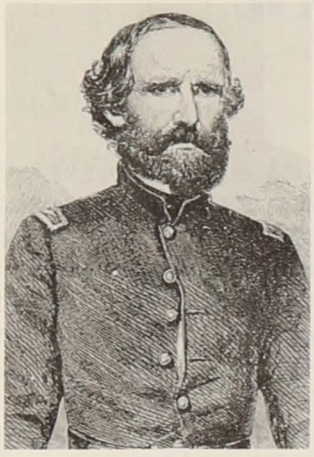
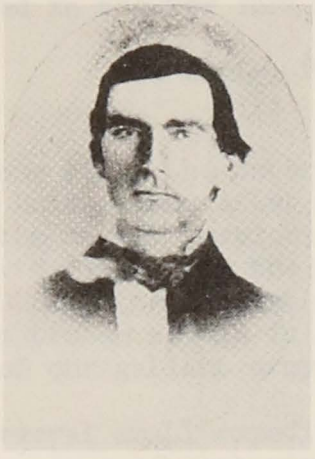
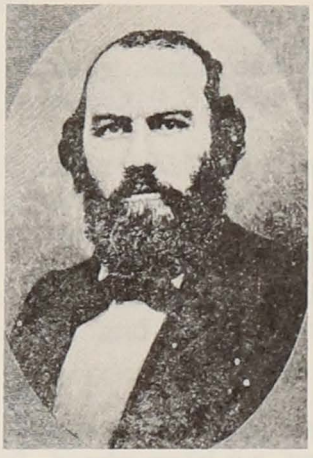
CONFEDERATE GENERALS WHO DIED AT PEA RIDGE



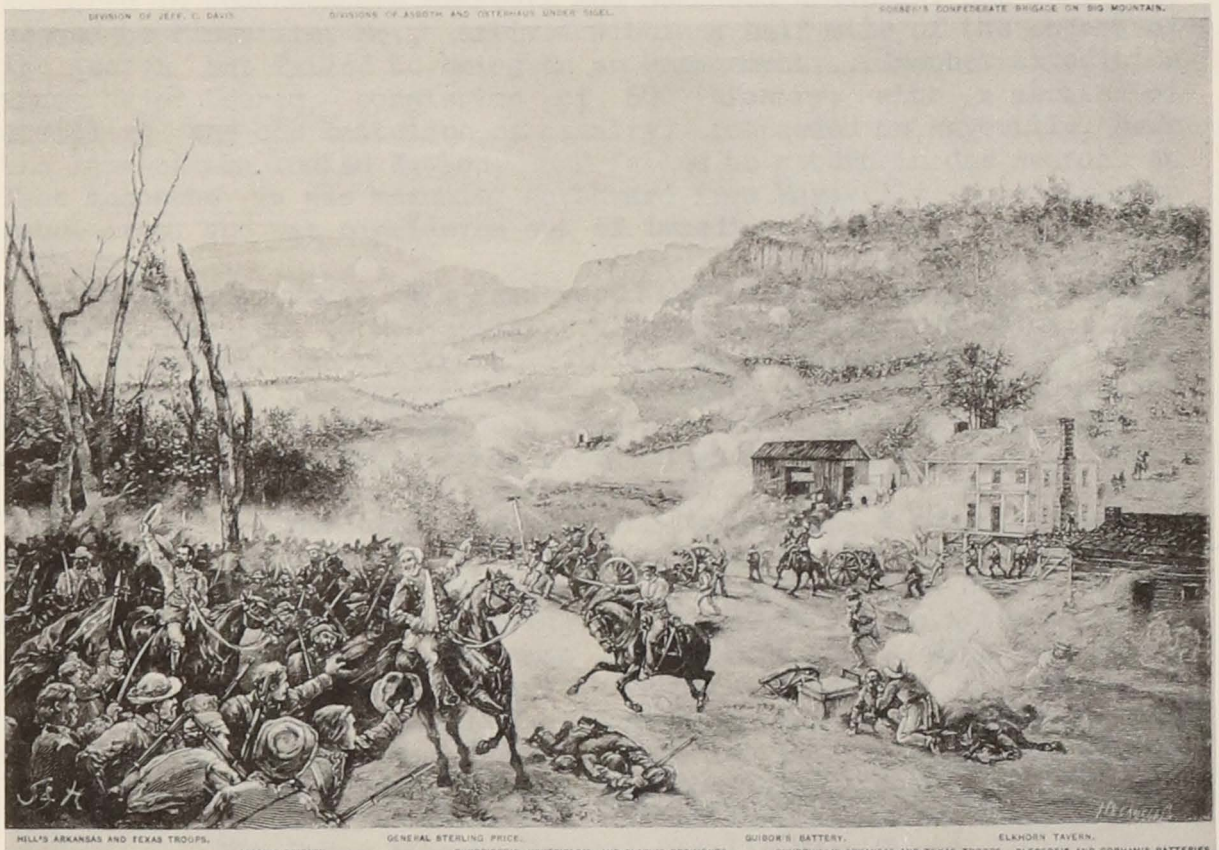
Ben McCulloch



W. Y. Slack



James M. McIntosh


DIVISION OF JEFF. C. DAVIS.
DIVISIONS OF ASBOTH AND OSTERHAUS UNDER SIGEL.
GOSSER'S CONFEDERATE BRIGADE ON BIG MOUNTAIN.
HELL'S ARKANSAS AND TEXAS TROOPS.
FROST'S BRIGADE.
GENERAL STERLING PRICE.
BURBRIDGE'S, WHITFIELD'S, AND SLACK'S REGIMENTS.
GUIBOR'S BATTERY.
CHURCHILL'S ARKANSAS AND TEXAS TROOPS.
ELKHORN TAVERN.
BLEDSOE'S AND GORHAM'S BATTERIES.

LAST HOUR OF THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, MARCH 8, 1862.
Advance of the Union forces to retake the position at Elkhorn Tavern. From a painting by Hunt P. Wilson, in possession of the Southern Historical Society, St. Louis.

ACTION AT ELKHORN TAVERN ON MARCH 8, 1862

In memory of the men in Blue and Gray who fought at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, **100 years ago,** the Washington County Historical Society publishes this special issue of FLASHBACK

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FLASHBACK *published by the*

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol. XII No. 1 W.J.Lemke, editor F ebruary 1962

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THE GREAT BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE
(as reported in the New York Herald)

Pea Ridge, Benton County, Arkansas)
March 9, 1862)

The first battle in Arkansas since the outbreak of the rebellion has terminated favorably to the Union arms. After an engagement of fifteen hours, extending through the larger portion of two consecutive days, the rebel forces have been driven from the field and the Stars and Stripes hoisted in triumph over the contested ground. Defeated and demoralized, the Confederate troops are in full retreat, and have been hotly pursued by a portion of our gallant army...

Early in the past week several small expeditions were sent out in various directions for the purpose of capturing rebel bands said to be gathered in southwestern Missouri and northern Arkansas. One that proceeded to Pineville, Mo., arrived within a half mile of the object of its search but failed to bring on an engagement....Another expedition under Major Conrad, consisting of 600 infantry, with a section of artillery and one battalion of cavalry, proceeded to Maysville, near the line of the Indian Nation, and failed to return in due season. At last accounts it was marching northward from Maysville to escape the rebel army, and was considered out of immediate danger.

Still another, under Col. Vandever, and accompanied by your correspondent, was sent to Huntsville, with the object of capturing a portion of an Arkansas regiment, said to be encamped there. The rebel troops had left two days before our arrival, and the only prizes of importance were several men just returned from the rebel army. Two of these had been sent away on the previous morning, and gave the exciting intelligence that the whole rebel force under VanDorn, about 30,000, was then marching to attack the Union camp. A messenger was at once sent to headquarters with this information but he had scarcely left town before a despatch bearer arrived from General Curtis making the same announcement and ordering our immediate return.A forced march of 41 miles was made to the camp of the main army, with but three halts of 15 minutes each during the entire distance. The infantry, consisting of portions of the 9th Iowa and Phelps' 25th Missouri, was much fatigued by the long journey, but awoke on the morning of the battle refreshed and ready for the encounter....

The Enemy Attacks General Sigel's Rear Guard

On the 1st inst. Gen.Sigel moved from his camp at Osage Springs to a point near Bentonville, in order to secure better region for foraging purposes, about the same time Col. Davis moved to Sugar Creek, while Col. Carr remained at Cross Hollows. On receiving intelligence of the rebel advance, Gen. Curtis decided to concentrate his forces at Sugar

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Creek, a short distance south of Pea Ridge, a good point of defense and abundantly supplied with water. On the 5th Gen.Sigel received orders from Gen. Curtis to join him at Pea Ridge, and on the 6th marched from Bentonville in obedience to these orders. His rear guard consisted of the 36th Illinois and a portion of the 2nd Missouri. Four rebel regiments of infantry and cavalry surrounded his rear guard and engaged it vigorously. But Gen.Sigel, who had remained behind, succeeded in cutting his way through, with a loss of 28 killed and wounded...

The Rebels Moving To the Attack

The camp from which the rebels marched upon Gen. Curtis was situated on and near the Boston Mountains, about 50 miles from Pea Ridge. The rebel commander VanDorn ordered the men to take four days cooked rations on the morning of the 5th and moved forward to the encounter. As our camp near Sugar Creek was in its front a strong natural position and difficult of access on either flank, Gen. VanDorn decided to make his attack in our rear, thus cutting off our base of supply and reinforcement. The Union position was on the main road from Springfield to Fayetteville, and VanDorn, in marching northward, left that road near the latter town and turned to the westward, passing through Bentonville and entering the main road again near the State boundary, about 8 miles north of Sugar Creek. A small force was left to make a feint upon our front, and a considerable body of Indians, under Gen. Albert Pike, took position about 2 miles on our right to divert attention from the main attack in the rear.

(The New York Herald's reporter here gives the Union regiments engaged in the battle and an approximation of the Confederate strength.)

At the hour of reveille on the morning of the 7th there was an unusual stir in the Union camp. Nearly every drum and fife that could be found was put into use, and the forest became vocal with the martial notes. Orders had been issued to prepare rations for two days, to strike tents and load the wagons and prepare to move at any moment. At a little past 7 I issued from the tent of a Colonel prominent in the fight, and found his men drawn up in line and busy loading their guns preparatory to marching to the field. This operation required but a short time, and after it was performed the order for the movement was anxiously awaited....

General Sigel Engages the Enemy

At about half-past 7 a scout arrived at headquarters reporting a strong force of the enemy posted on some hills about three miles to the westward. In a few minutes a messenger came in from the north (our rear) stating that the enemy was appearing on the hills and ridges near the junction of the Bentonville and Springfield roads, and about 4 miles from camp. As the reports indicated the force to the westward to be much the larger , General Curtis ordered General Sigel, with his command (1st and 2nd divisions), to proceed in that direction and dislodge and disperse the enemy. His troops were all in readiness and a few moments found him on the way.

About three miles from camp, Col. Osterhaus' division encountered what was supposed to be a small body of the rebels, posted in the edge of some timber and brushwood, and brought three guns to bear upon them. After a few rounds of shell, grape, and canister, the artillery was ordered to cease firing and the 3rd Iowa Cavalry, which them accompanied Col.Osterhaus, moved forward to complete the clearing of the timber. The supposition that but few rebels were posted there proved erroneous, for the woods swarmed with such numbers that the charge was at once broken and the Iowa cavalry driven back in disorder.

The rebels followed up the cavalry in its retreat, and taking advantage of the confusion succeeded in capturing the three guns with which they had been shelled. Col.Osterhaus brought up his Indiana regiments, and by a rapid succession of volleys of musketry,followed by a bayonet charge, covered the ground with dead Texans and Indians, and brought back the guns lost but a few moments before. Gen.Sigel then came forward with the remainder of his command and the force of rebels in the timber being strengthened at the same time,a vigorous action commenced. The rebels brought their artillery into position and a duel of heavy guns ensued, ending with the rebels abandoning their position. A running fight was kept up for two or three miles, the rebels fleeing to the north to form a junction with the force in our rear. Gen.Sigel then abandoned the pursuit and returned to the camp of the army.

Colonel Davis Advances To the Attack

About the time Gen. Sigel came up with the rebels and commenced the action of the morning, a force consisting of two or three regiments of Arkansas Infantry and a light battery appeared in front of Col.Davis' position, evidently inviting attack. Subsequent events show that this movement on the part of the enemy, together with the one upon Gen. Sigel, were feints to prevent the concentration of our strength upon the rear, where their grand attack was made. For a time they were thus successful and had their energy been equal to their strategy, it could hardly have failed of success. Col.Davis responded to their invitation to battle and moved out for an encounter. A short but bloody contest, and the flight of the enemy by a circuitous route in the direction of their main force in our rear, were the results of this movement. In this affair, many of the enemy remained scattered in the timber. In consequence of this, small parties and individuals attempting to visit the battle grounds later in the day were repeatedly fired upon. These guerillas have not yet been completely driven out, but some of our cavalry are engaged in scouring the brush with a view to their expulsion.

Colonel Carr's Division Moving Out

Simultaneously with the departure of Gen.Sigel to the westward, Col. Carr's division was sent to our rear to engage the enemy in that quarter. From the position of army on the night of the 6th tothe Missouri line, about 8 miles, the country here consists of level areas wooded with large timber and generally with but little underbrush. At intervals are large farms, with closed fields for grass and cereals, some of them extending along the road for a half mile or more, and reaching away on either side from one to three miles. In places the general livel is broken by gradual slopes, with an occasional steep ascent, covered with sharp angular fragments of stone, and having a scanty

growth of low oak trees. West of the road, and converging so as to strike near the State line, is a high ridge, accessible at numerous points, and commanding the road to Bentonville, and also, in some places, the battle ground of the 8th.

As the Missouri line is neared, low hills appear, sloping away to the north, but presenting an abrupt and precipitous face to the south. These hills are about 200 feet in height, and two miles below the State boundary. They unite into a continuous double ridge forming a narrow valley six miles in length, with steep and heavily timbered sides. The main road passes through this valley in a direction nearly due north. When McCulloch retreated from Missouri in September (1861), after the quarrel with Price, he ordered much of this timber to be felled across the way, to impede any pursuit that might be made by the Union army. These obstructions the rebels were themselves compelled to remove, when they subsequently advanced to encounter Fremont. The valley is looked upon by all military engineers as a good position to hold against an enemy.

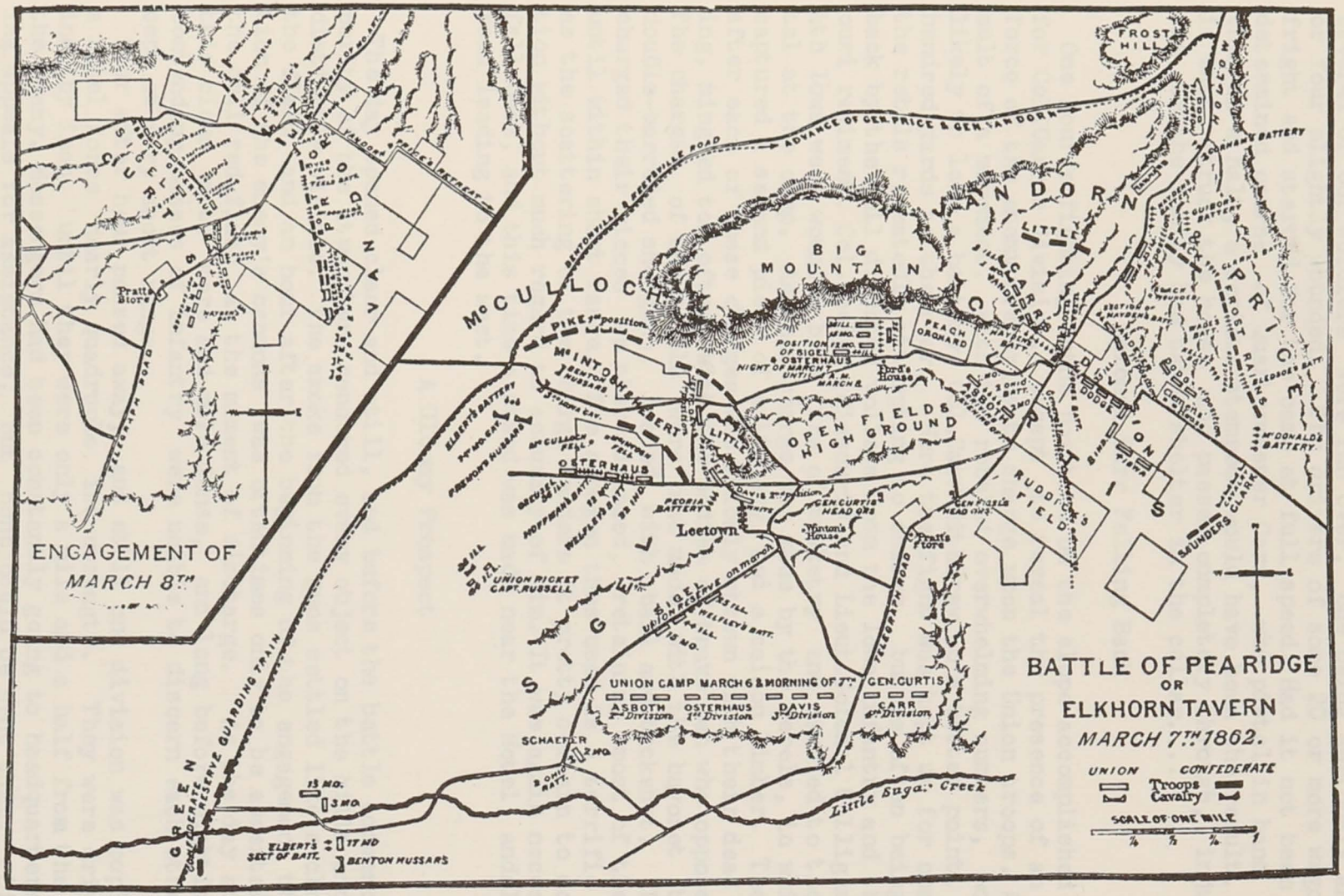
Commencing the Battle of the 7th

Col.Carr's division advanced up the road to a point about four miles from the State line. Col.Dodge's brigade filed off upon a road leading to the east from the Elkhorn Hotel and opened up its battery upon the enemy, who was posted in a wood on a declivity in front. They were promptly replied to, and a brisk encounter of artillery and infantry speedily ensued.

Col.Vandever's brigade passed about half a mile beyond the Hotel and took position on the left of the road. In front of them, the ground descended to a dry ravine, and this bank, which was somewhat abrupt and covered with low oaks, was held by the enemy. The Dubuque battery opened upon the rebels and the scattering of some of the infantry of the latter showed that the guns were well aimed. The rebel batteries replied, and a third fire a shell from their guns blew up one of the Union limber chests. It was about 9 a.m. when the first gun was fired. Within 15 minutes afterward the whole line of the rebels showed that their shots were well directed, and they appeared in large numbers, and poured in a terrific fire. Ten minutes after blowing up of the limber chest another, belonging to the same battery, was exploded in the same manner, badly burning Frank Thompson, one of the cannoneers. This explosion was the signal for a rush by the rebels upon the Union battery, and they succeeded in capturing one of the guns before they were driven back by the infantry. The enemy fell back to their cover, leaving the ground strewn with their dead and wounded...

Experience of a Looker On

At the time of these occurrences your correspondent and a fellow journalist were standing in the road in front of the Elk Horn Hotel, where a good view was afforded. Shells which were thrown too high for effect upon Col.Vandever's brigade were just the elevation for the Elk Horn Hotel, and a rifled cannon projectile passing within a few feet, and bursting 20 yards beyond me, rendered my notes of that moment somewhat difficult to decipher. Two companies of infantry were drawn up near the house awaiting moving orders. A shell burst in their midst, killing two and wounding five others. Another struck in the yard, in the rear of the house, in its explosion shattering the leg of an old



THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, MARCH 7-8, 1862

soldier in Quartermaster Carr's employ. Still another fell among some horse teams, frightening one into running away, directly up the road, and over into the enemy's lines, where it was lost. In its flight several of our soldiers were run over, one being seriously and three or four slightly wounded. The drivers of some 20 or more wagons took fright and started for the camp at full speed. Had it not been for the determined course of Quartermaster Carr, who pistol in hand brought them to a halt, a serious stampede would have been the result. A solid shot struck the house and passed completely through, injuring no one, as the family had taken shelter in the cellar....

Colonel Carr Falling Back

One hour's fighting inthe position on the slope accomplished nothing for Col.Carr's division, except to reveal the presence of an immense force of the enemy preparing to charge upon the Union troops. As a result of a movement, with the rebels' overwhelming numbers, would be likely to lose a battery, Col.Carr withdrew to a better point, about a hundred yards to the rear. Here the fight was kept up for some time, the rebels repeatedly attempting to charge, but as often being driven back by the well directed volleys from the Iowa infantry and the Missouri regiment. Col.Phelps (Missouri) and Lieut.Colonel Galligan of the 4th Iowa were wounded by a fire of musketry and carried to the hospital at the camp. Another charge was made by the rebels, in which they captured a second piece of artillery and a caison limber. The ground after each of these charges was thickly strewn with their dead and dying, mingled too often, with the bodies of brave men who opposed them. The charges of the rebels were not made with the bayonet but with double-barreled shotguns, loaded with ball and buckshot. They discharged their pieces as they advanced, retaining most of their fire until within short range. The shotgun thus used is a terrific weapon, as the scattering of the charge renders it pretty certain to do execution without much regard to accuracy of aim. It was again necessary to fall back, and this time a stand was made near the Hotel, andalong the road leading to the west.

A Gloomy Prospect

The day opened clear and still, and before the battle commenced, the purity of the atmosphere rendered every object on the hills and slopes distinctly visible. The smoke from the guns settled like a cloud upon the field, and an hour after the beginning of the engagement the position of the enemy's cannons was oftentimes only to be ascertained by the dull red flash at the moment of discharge. As the day advanced, this cloud grew more and more dense, and long before nightfall the contending masses of infantry were unable to discern each other, except at very short range.

Hour after hour passed away, and still one division was coping with a rebel force nearly quadruple its strength. They were driven back inch by inch, until they were only a mile and a half from the camp of the enemy. Messengers had been constantly going to headquarters, bearing appeals for assistance, but none could be sent them. Sigel and Davis had not returned from the forces they had been pursuing, and, there had been nothing left in camp for its protection. "Two batteries and three regiments, or sunset and darkness, are the only alternatives for our safety" was the remark of Col. Carr after his division for the third time fell back.

About 4 p.m. Gen. Asboth returned from his pursuit of the rebels to the westward and immediately went with two infantry regiments and a battery to the aid of Col. Carr. The latter by that time had fallen back to an open field, a little more than a mile from camp. The reinforcements thus received enabled him to hold this ground, and when night closed upon the conflict, and ended the carnage, the little division was still in position at that field. The lines of the contending armies during the night were not more than 300 yards apart, and each party rested on its arms and passed the long hours till dawn without lighting fires. The air was still, and conversations were carried on in low tones and whispers, through fear that ordinary tones would be overheard.

The Camp at Night

In the main camp of the army everything was bustle and commotion. Coffee, meat and bread were prepared and sent out, with blankets and overcoats, for the comfort of those who had so nobly fought during the day and were intending to renew the conflict at dawn. Gen.Sigel and Col.Davis had returned and were making all preparations to throw their whole to the aid of Col. Carr. The teams were still attached to the wagons, and the braying of the mules - never melodeous - became doubly dismal and discordant. The poor animals had been without food for 48 hours and without water for 24 hours. They had been standing in harness since daybreak, and their usually hoarse tones gradually softened to a low plaintive moan that was painful to hear.

Most of the officers were fearful of the results of the conflict on the morrow, since those of the day's battle had been so unfavorable. Some turned their thoughts upon escape; but saw not how it was to be accomplished,as our only lines of retreat to the north were completely cut off. Among the soldiers as they sat by the campfires there was generally one expression, "We must fight like heroes or surrender to the rebels. There is no falling back as there was at Wilson's Creek. Our only alternative is desperate fighting, and we will do our best."

At Headquarters

Around headquarters most of the commanders passed a sleepless night. Though there were but few words spoken, nearly everyone felt that the following dawn would but usher in our defeat. Gen.Sigel brought his division into camp, where it was ready at call, and then calmly laid down to sleep. Col.Davis moved his command at midnight and anxiously waited for the coming light. The Commander-in-Chief was hopeful but fearful. Cols. Dodge and Vandever sent for a fresh supply of ammunition, and about midnight visited the camp in person to swallow a cup of coffee and return to the field. Ambulances were in constant motion, bringing the wounded to the hospitals prepared for their reception and surgeons were active in relieving the wants of the sufferers.

Appearance of the Men

In the action of the day, the Iowa regiments had suffered fearfully. Nearly one hundred each had been the loss of the Iowa 4th and 9th, and the latter had not a single officer fit for duty. Its Colonel was commanding a brigade, its LieutColonel (Herron) was made a prisoner while gallantly cheering his men after losing a horse and receiving a severe

wound, and its Major and Adjutant were disabled and in the hospital. Still none of the men were despondent, but were all ready for the work of the morrow. From the camp of a German regiment the notes of some plaintive air, possibly a love ditty, were wafted on the breeze in words unintelligible to my hear. It reminded me that long ago inthe Crimea, on the night before the storming of the Malakoff, the British army in the trenches before Sebastopol, joined in singing a famous Scottish ballad, one of the sweetest ever known.

They sang of love and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name
But all sang Annie Laurie.

Morning of the Final Day

Daybreak and sunrise at last. Not the bright clear sun that rose over Austerlitz and cheered Napoleon to his great victory, but a dull copper-tinted globe, slowly pushing itself up through the murky cloud of cannon smoke that even the long hours of a winter night had not dispelled. The heavens soon became overcast as if the elements themselves foreshadowed an impending calamity. Every ear was open to catch the sound of the first dull boom of cannon, and every eye was watching for the first curling wreath of smoke that should usher in the contest of the 8th.

The Lines of Battle

The fortune of the day was depending upon Gen.Sigel,and that officer calmly but carefully prepared his command for the conflict. Our whole force was concentrated to the north of our camp, and what, till then, had been our rear became our front. Col.Carr's division was placed in the center, occupying the road a short distance on either side. The enemy during the night had planted some of his batteries on an eminence about 200 feet high, sloping away to the north, but precipitous on the side of our front. Batteries and large bodies of infantry were posted at the right base of this hill and the edge of some timber to his left. Infantry and cavalry, with a few guns, were posted on his extreme left beyond the road, and to oppose these, Col.Davis was sent to our extreme left.

It was apparent that if we could dislodge the rebels from the hill, the victory would be with our banners. With the skill of an expert in military science, Gen.Sigel arranged his columns for the coming action. His foremost line was drawn up in battle array, with infantry, cavalry and artillery all in their proper positions.

At a suitable distance in the rear his reserves were placed ready to be brought forward at any needed moment. A level open field of great extent gave splendid opportunity for an imposing display. It had last been a corn field, and the white and withered stalks were still on the ground, forming a fine background for the dark blue uniforms worn by our men. Throughout the morning, skirmishing and light encounters had transpired with the portion of the enemy opposed to our center and right, but on the left not a gun was fired until the whole of Gen. Sigel's command was in readiness.

Opening the Grand Battle

At a little past 8 o'clock the decisive portion of the engagement commenced. Along the entire line the cannoniers stood to their guns

and at the word of command fire was opened.It was interesting to watch the movements of the artillerists in getting the range. Each gunner took a tree for his mark and tried upon it the effect of his first shell. "Too high" was the remark of a captain of a gun stationed near where I was standing. A turn of the elevating screw, another shot followed. "Still too high", and a second turn of the screw was made previous to another shot. "Just right this time" was the commentary on the direction of the third projectile. For the future, trees were not to be the objects shot at. A brisk cannonade was kept up for upwards of two hours with occasional intervals of from five to fifteen minutes duration. A sharp booming of the six, twelve, and eighteen pounders followed each other in rapid succession, and the huge dark object in the yellow field was an enormous organ on which a Mozart or a Verdi was executing one of his latest compositions.

Taking a Battery

The shot from the rebel batteries were well directed but failed of execution equal to those of ours. Several guns were disabled and taken to the rear, and their places speedily supplied by others. During the cannonade Col.Carr's and Col.Davis' divisions advanced slowly upon the enemy until they held the edge of the timber where the rebels had positions in the morning. A battery of three guns in front of a wooded space on the left of the road at length became troublesome, and the orders were issued for a bayonet charge to capture it. Just at this moment, a gust of wind blew away the smoke fromthe front of the rebels, revealing their exact position. The 12th Missouri was designated for the honor of taking the battery, and nobly acquitted themselves, advanced at the pas de charge, under a terrible musketry fire, possessing themselves of the guns and holding them until their supports came up. Twelve of their men were killed in this charge and a large number wounded....

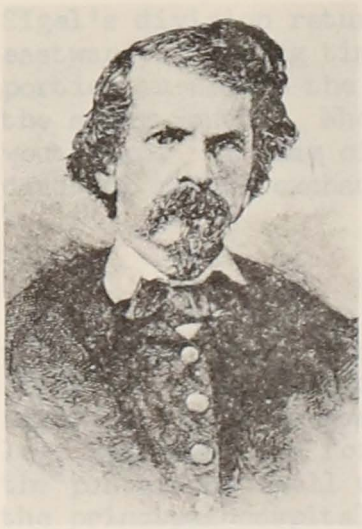
Rebel Strength Weakened

After sustaining a heavy cannonade for two hours and a half the rebels showed sighs of a desire to leave the ground. Their batteries were withdrawn from the hill and their infantry was fast melting away, large numbers of them we have since learned, fleeing in terror at this fearful fire under which they stood. The 18th and 22nd Indiana regiments were ordered to charge and did it in gallant style, but the rebels were too quick for the movement to succeed in taking their guns. Their infantry fled in disorder and the artillerymen had barely opportunity to attach their horses to the guns and move them from the field. It was useless to pursue with cavalry, the country being too densely wooded to admit of using that arm of the service. The entire line moved forward to the support of the Indiana regiments, and up and down its entire length the air resounded with cheer upon cheer from theexultant troops. The enemy had been driven from his stronghold, and the victory was upon our banners.

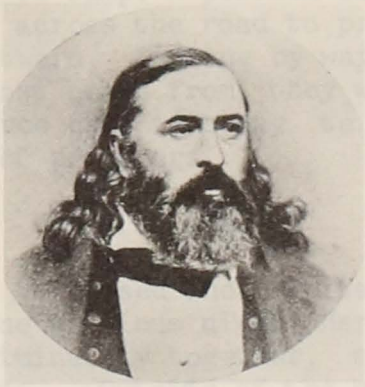
The Rebels Flight and General Sigel's Pursuit

Gen. Sigel went in pursuit of the fleeing rebels, following their main body for twelve miles and capturing a considerable quantity of wagons, supplies, etc., several ammunition wagons, a load of powder, and nearly a thousand stand of arms. They fled too rapidly to permit of a capture of the entire force, and on the morning of the 9th, Gen.

CONFEDERATE GENERALS AT PEA RIDGE



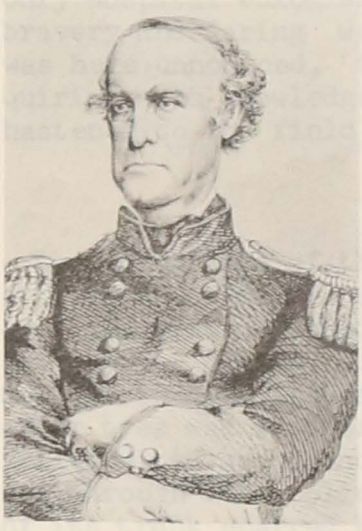
Earl VanDorn



Albert Pike

Sterling Price

UNION COMMANDERS IN BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE



Samuel R. Curtis

Franz Sigel

Jefferson Davis

Eugene A. Carr

F. J. Herron

Peter Osterhaus

Sigel's division returned to camp. A portion of the rebels fled to the eastward, felling timber across the road to prevent pursuit. Another portion turned to the westward, fleeing by way of Bentonville towards the sunny South. When last heard from they were in camp eight miles wouthward. A flag of truce came in today to arrange for burying the dead and making exchange of prisoners.

Hospital Scenes

The morning of the 8th I passed the hospital where most of our wounded were carried on the previous night. Here lay dead officers and soldiers mingled indiscriminately together, most of them having died after or during amputations. Outside of the buildings were several legs and arms, the former with stockings and occasionally a portion of the pantaloons still unremoved. A row of the corpses lay in front of the principal hospital, and a number of attendants were busy in their removal. Each was covered with a blanket, and the utmost nonchalance was displayed in all their movements. "That's Capt.----" was a remark-as a blanket was turned down from the face of the corpse, revealing at the same time the barred shoulder strap; "That's Private --- of Co.G" or "That's Sergeant ----- of Regiment" and similar remarks were the only hospital eulogisms as the column of dead was passed by. Whatever bravery and daring were shown when these death wounds were received, was here unnoticed, the duties of the surgeon and his aides not requiring such knowledge. Satiated with these horrors I turned away and hastened to the field where the battle was about commencing.

Battlefield Horrors

The appearance of the hill and woods shelled by Gen.Sigel's division attests the terrific shower of missiles that fell upon them. Walking over the ground immediately after the flight of the enemy and the pursuit by our forces, I found it thickly strewn with wounded and dead, most of them having fallen by the deadly artillery projectiles. Tree after tree was shattered or perforated by shot and shell and many were filled with grape and canister balls. One tree was pierced through and through with solid shot, its top shivered by a shell and the base of its trunk scarred by 17 cannister and rifle balls. In one place lay the fragments of a battery wagon, wherein a shell had exploded, utterly destroying the wagon and killing two miles which had been it motive power. A ruined caison and five cannon wheels were lying near it. Two dead artillerymen were stretched on the earth, each killed with a grape shot, and by their side was a third gasping his last, with his side laid open by a fragment of a shell.

On the hill, where the cannonade had been severe, trees, rocks and earth bore witness to its fierceness. Fifteen wounded rebels lay in one group, and were piteously imploring each passer-by for water and relief for their wounds. A few rods from them, another whose arms had been torn off by a cannon shot, leaving the severed members on the ground a few feet distant. Near him was the dead body of a rebel whose legs and one arm had been shattered by a single shot.

Behind a tree a few yards distant was stretched a corpse with two-thirds of its head blown away by the explosion of a shell, and near it a musket, broken in three pieces. Still further along was the body of a rebel soldier, who had been killed by a grapeshot through the breast.

A letter had fallen from his pocket, which, on examination, proved to be a long and well written love epistle from his bethrothed in East Tennessee. It was addressed to Pleasant J. Williams, Churchill's Regiment, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Around him in all directions were his dead and dying comrades, some stretched at full length on the turf, and others contorted as if in extreme agony....

The Woods on Fire

The bursting of shells had set fire to the dry leaves on the ground, and the woods were burning in every direction. Efforts were made to remove the wounded before the flames should reach them, and nearly all were taken to places of safety. Several were afterwards found in secluded spots, some of them still alive but horribly burned and blackened by the conflagration.

The rebels,in nearly every instance, removed the shoes from the dead and mortally wounded, both of their own army and ours. Of all the corpses I saw I do not think one-twentieth had been left with their shoes untouched. In some cases pantaloons were taken and occasionally an overcoat or blouse was missing. A large number of the killed among the rebels were shot through the head, while the majority of our dead were shot through the breast. The rebels, whenever it was possible, fired from cover, and as often as a head appeared from behind a tree or bush it became a mark for our men. The Union troops generally stood in ranks, and except when skirmishing, made no use of objects of protection....

Regimental and Individual Bravery

Where all the troops did well, it is difficult to particularize instances of special regimental valor. The Iowa infantry came from the field covered with blood and glory, and the two batteries from the same state are equally deserving of praise. The 12th Missouri was successful in a bayonet charge for the capture of a battery, and the Indiana regiments,by their determined bravery, more than trebly atoned for the unpleasant memories of Buena Vista.

Col.Hendricks of the 22nd Indiana was killed while gallantly leading his men in the action of the 7th under Col. Davis. Two of the German regiments illustrated the Teutonic love of music by singing songs of the Faderland while they stood under fire of rebel batteries, on the morning of the 8th. The Illinois regiments were not prominent in the action, with the exception of the 35th, Col.Wm.Smith (wounded) and the 36th, Col.Grensell, but they were prompt to execute every order which they received. The 44th Illinois was in pursuit of the rebels, and returned, bringing nearly a hundred prisoners and as many horses.

Col.Phelps' 25th Missouri was prominent in the action of the 7th and lost nearly 30 per cent of the number that went into battle. Corporal J.H.Rowles of Hayden's Dubuque battery was attached to one of the guns taken by the enemy. While the gunners were retreating he rushed back and spiked the piece, which was nearly surrounded by the rebels. He received a musket ball in each leg and is now lying in the hospital. In a battle of such magnitude there were numerous deeds of individual daring and personal hardihood, rivaling the romantic exploits of the palmy days of chivalry, that will require days and week around the camp fires to learn their history.

Cavalry Useless - Its Loss

The wooded nature of the country where the battle was fought rendered cavalry of comparatively little value. The loss of the 3rd Illinois, the 1st Missouri, 3rd Iowa Cavalry regiments was, nevertheless, quite heavy. Lt.Col.H.H.Trimble of the 3rd Iowa and Col.C.A.Ellis of the 1st Missouri, were wounded, the former severely and the latter slightly. The loss of rank and file of the cavalry in killed and wounded is about one-twentieth their strength.

The Rebel Loss

There are no data as yet by which we can estimate the loss of the enemy. Their dead and wounded on the ground were much more numerous than ours; at least one-half or two-thirds more. For ten miles on the road by which they retreated the houses were full of wounded. The whole line of buildings on the route hence Keetsville is one grand hospital. Our entire loss is estimated at little more than a thousand, of whom about one-fourth were killed. The full returns will not be in for several days. A flag of truce has just arrived with reference to the burial of the dead and exchange of prisoners, reports that Brig Generals McIntosh, Slack and McBride were killed. By numerous prisoners we have a report that Gen.McCulloch was also killed, but the redoubtable ranger has been slaughtered on so many occasions, and afterterwards turned up again, that we are all skeptical. Perhaps Benjamin has been gathered to his fathers, but nobody at present appears to see it.

After the Battle

At present all is confusion with reference to the conflict and the various statistics inseparately connected with an engagement. We hardly know what we have accomplished, whither the enemy has fled, what is the extent of his calamity, his present position, his strength, and his designs for the immediate future. Neither are we fully acquainted with our own conditions, our casualties, our deeds of daring, and our ability again to enter the arena and cope with an enemy nearly treble our strength. When the smoke shall have cleared away from the battlefield, and the clouds that now obscure it are dispelled by the clear sunshine, we can speak more definitely of its losses, its griefs, its incidents of knightly bravery, its triumphs and its results.

The foregoing lengthy dispatch was evidently sent to the New York Herald by mail. It appeared in the Herald's issue of March 19. On Friday, March 21, the paper carried maps of the battle and a statement of the Federal casualties, evidently telegraphed from St.Louis. In its issue of Sunday, March 23, 1862, the Herald carried a long statement of killed, wounded and missing by Divisions and Regiments.

On Monday, March 24, the New York Herald published the first Southern account of the battle. Dese dispatches are date-lined Fort Smith, Ark., March 9, 1862, and appeared in the Memphis Appeal of March 12, from which paper the New York Herald reprinted them.

Two of these dispatches contain references to the death of Generals McCulloch, McIntosh and Slack. They read as follows:

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH
Rebel Account of the Battle of Pea Ridge

Fort Smith, Ark., March 9, 1862

Our troops, under Generals VanDorn, Price, McCulloch engaged the enemy for three days at Pea Ridge, Benton County, in the State of Arkansas, near the Missouri line.

The fighting was the most desperate on record. Our loss was immense. That of the enemy unknown. Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were both killed on the 7th. General Slack was mortally wounded. General Price was slightly wounded in the arm.

Colonel McRea reported killed. Colonel Sims slightly wounded in the arm. Our forces are now in the rear of the enemy driving them southward. They are whipped, beyond a doubt, ere now. We are expecting later intelligence every moment...The bodies of Generals McCulloch and McIntosh will arrive this evening.

LATER NEWS FROM FORT SMITH

Up to the present moment nothing further has been heard from the fight, which is still raging. It seems as though our army have gotten to the rear of the enemy, and it is currently reported, were driving them southwest. The following from the Quartermaster at this place has been posted --

General Order

Fort Smith, March 9, 1862

The brave General McCulloch is no longer on earth. He fell bravely fighting at the head of his division, in a hotly contested battle with the enemy near Cross Hollows, on the 7th. His remains will be interred with military honors on Monday at 12 o'clock. The officers and troops will hold themselves in readiness to perform this melancholy duty.

1862-1962 1862-1962 1862-1962

YOUR EDITOR VISITS SPRINGDALE LIONS

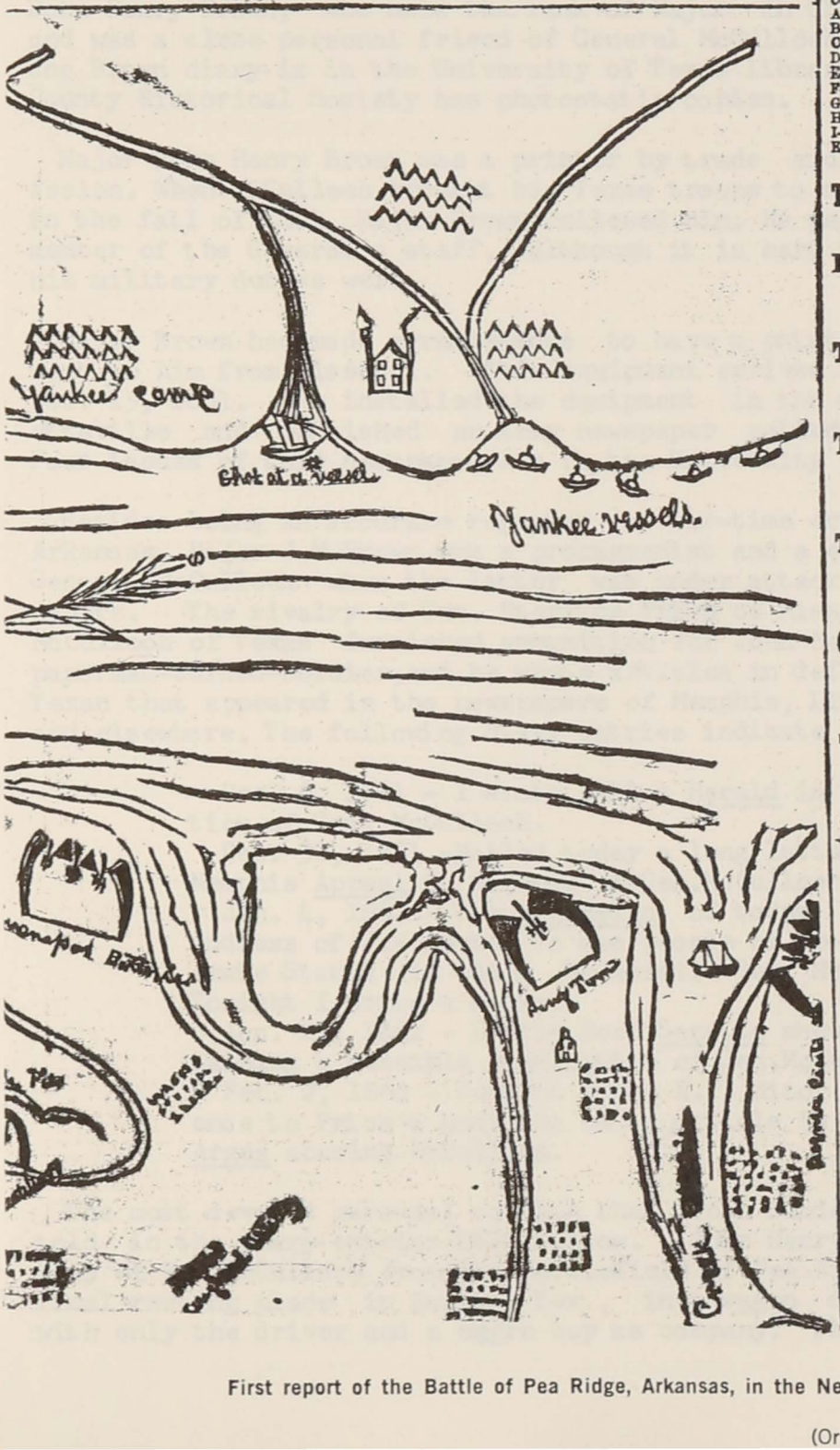
Your editor was the speaker at the Feb. 7 meeting of the Springdale Lions Club. I was surprised by the youth of my audience. I realized, at once, that when I mentioned "war", they were thinking of the Korean War, or maybe even as far back as World War II. But my subject was the Civil War -- 100 years ago. I tried to make my listeners aware of the fact that Springdale (then Shiloh) was on the direct route of the armies that fought at Pea Ridge. I mentioned the Springdale officers (Atwood, Holcomb and others) who were prisoners-of-war on Johnson's Island,Ohio, and whose prison diaries our Society published some years ago. I told about the guerilla warfare in the Springdale Area from 1863 to 1865. But I was never able to make contact. Because Springdale is a boom town in an industrial age. Later, when the National Park at Pea Ridge is finished, and the lake created by Beaver Dam is filled, Springdale will discover that hundreds of thousands of Americans are interested in Ozarks history and scenery.

RK HERALD.

MARCH 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LOWER POTOMAC.

campments on the Lower Potomac Picked by Our Troops.



are at present quartered in the Park Barracks, the injured soldiers being sent to the City Hospital, where they will be carefully attended to until perfectly recovered. The accident which resulted so fatally is said to have occurred from the breaking of one of the rails of the track, and it is fortunate that no further loss of life has to be chronicled.

The following is a list of the officers of the Ninety-fourth regiment, now quartered in our city:—

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel.....H. K. Viele. Chaplain..Rev. Mr. Nicolls.
Lieut Col..J. M. Sigourney. Surgeon.....Dr. Goodell.
Major....T. H. Chittenden. Quartermas'r.D. C. De Wolf.
Adjutant.....J. F. Ernst

Line Officers.

Co.	*Captain.*	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
A	W. R. Hanford.	J. Beele.	S. Moffat.
B	L. Neill.	Jacob Gates.	—— Rundell.
C	J. Emerson.	B. D. Serls.	B. Parsons.
D	D. C. Tomlinson.	J. D. Moore.	C. H. Scrvell.
E	S. Place.	C. Timmerman.	—— ——
F	A. Hun.	J. T. Lacy.	—— Mayo.
G	J. E. Briggs.	—— Carpenter.	G. McComber.
H	H. Bibbins.	—— Nichols.	—— White.
I	—— Nutting.	—— Nunns.	—— ——
K	C. Littlefield.	E. Crony.	W. J. N. Woodward.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE

Desperate Fighting of the Rebels.

Their Force Acknowledged to be 35,000 Strong.

Twenty-two Hundred Indians in the Rebel Ranks.

The Bodies of the Union Soldiers Scalped and Mangled.

Complete Rout and Dispersion of the Rebel Forces.

Their Loss One Thousand Killed and Three Thousand Wounded.

One Thousand Six Hundred Rebel Prisoners Captured,

&c., &c., &c.

ROLLA, Mo., March 16, 1862

The remains of Col. Hendricks, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana regiment, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his brother and two or three other gentlemen. They left the battle ground on the Monday following the fight. They represent the contest as terrible.

The rebels fought desperately, using stone in their cannon when their shot gave out.

Their force is stated at thirty-five thousand, including two thousand two hundred Indians, under Albert Pike.

As near as could be ascertained, our loss was six hundred killed, and from eight hundred to one thousand wounded.

The rebel surgeons who came to dress the wounds of their fallen acknowledge a loss of one thousand one hundred killed, and from twenty-five hundred to three thousand wounded. We

First report of the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in the New York Herald, March 17, 1862

(Original courtesy Fletcher Isbell)

The War-Time Diary of Major John Henry Brown, CSA
Reports
The DEATH AND BURIAL of GENERAL BEN McCULLOCH

edited by W. J. Lemke

This is an account of the death and burial of Ben McCulloch, brigadier general in the Confederate army, who lost his life in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., on March 7, 1862.

The diary entries that follow are from a day-by-day record kept by John Henry Brown, who held the rank of Major ih the Confederate army and was a close personal friend of General McCulloch. The original of the Brown diary is in the University of Texas library. The Washington County Historical Society has photostatic copies.

Major John Henry Brown was a printer by trade and an editor by profssion. When McCulloch brought his Texas troops to northwest Arkansas in the fall of 1861, Major Brown followed him. He seems to have been a member of the General's staff, although it is hard to tell just what his military duties were.

Major Brown had made arrangements to have a printing press and type sent to him from Missouri. This equipment arrived in Fayetteville on Dec. 15, 1861. He installed the equipment in the courthouse at Fayetteville and published an army newspaper called The War Bulletin. Four issues of this newspaper are in the University of Texas archives.

Besides being an accurate reporter of war-time events in northwest Arkansas, Major J.H.Brown was a propagandist and a staunch defender of General McCulloch when the latter was under attack by various newspapers. The rivalry of Gen. Sterling Price of Missouri and Gen. Ben McCulloch of Texas furnished ammunition for John Henry Brown -- newspaperman-turned-soldier,and he wrote articles in defense of his fellow Texan that appeared in the newspapers of Memphis, Little Rock, Dallas, and elsewhere. The following diary entries indicate his activity:

> Dec. 6, 1861 - I wrote Dallas Herald in vindication of Gen. McCulloch.
>
> Dec. 30, 1861 -Mailed today a long letter to the Memphis Appeal in defense of Gen.McCulloch.
>
> Jan. 4, 1862 - The Arkansian of today contains address of J.W.Tucker to the people of the Confederate States in which he assails Gen. McCulloch. Tonight I write a reply.
>
> Jan. 21, 1862 - Little Rock Gazette shown me containing a sensible vindication of Gen.McCulloch.
>
> Feb. 2, 1862 - Tonight wrote N.P. Minor in reference to Price's position on an article in the Army Argus abusing McCulloch.

The most devoted personal service that Brown rendered his General is told in the diary entries that follow. John Henry Brown carried the body of Ben McCulloch from the battlefield of Pea Ridge, Ark., to its final resting place in Austin, Tex., in a wagon drawn by mules and with only the driver and a nggro boy as company. This journey took 33

days. In ten cities a "procession" and memorial services were held and ten times Major Brown delivered a eulogy to the general whom he idolized. The entries that follow cover the last 30 days of McCulloch's life, his death at Pea Ridge, and his long trip home. They are from book 2 of Brown's diary, beginning with January 1862 when General McCulloch was in Richmond, Va. (The indented paragraphs in parentheses are my own explanatory comment. WJL)

1862

Jan 23 - Express from Gen.Price tonight advising of probable approach of the enemy upon Springfield, 15,000 strong, and asking help.

Jan. 24 - Order from McIntosh to hold troops in readiness to move towards Springfield in case the enemy advances. I received a letter from Gen.McCulloch dated Richmond, Dec.29.

Jany 27 - Despatch from Gen.McCulloch 22d, says he would leave Richmond next day for this command.

Feb. 6 - Many rumors afloat. VanDorn is in Little Rock on the 28th and McCulloch in Memphis on the 27th ult.

Feb. 7 - Rumors of military movements afloat - intimations of marches toward Pocahontas, as the base of operations against St.Louis. Van Dorn reported as going to Pocahontas. McCulloch and Pike route for Fort Smith.

Feb. 9 - Today witnessed the military interment of Capt.S.R.Bell and three other Fayetteville heroes, who fell at Oak Hills.

(The three others were Sgt. William Brown and Privates McCurdy and Henry Fullbright. They were buried in Mt.Comfort cemetery, 3 miles northwest of Fayetteville.)

Feb. 10 - Gen.McCulloch arrived at Ft.Smith on the 5th. I received a ticket to a ball to be given him there tomorrow night, my name heading the list of managers.

Feb. 11 - Wrote Gen.McCulloch at Ft.Smith, sending 6 copies of each number of the War Bulletin.

(Brown had published five issues of his paper during McCulloch's absence. The first issue appeared Dec.31, 1861 while McCulloch was in Richmond.)

Feb. 15 - First rumor of Price's retreat on the 12th reached here at 3 p.m. today. During the night preliminary orders issued by Hebert.

(Col.Louis Hebert commanded the infantry brigade of McCulloch's army, consisting of the 3rd Louisiana, and the 4th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 21st Arkansas regiments.)

Feb. 16 - Armstrong and myself went to Sugar Creek. Passed Hebert's, McRae's & McNair's (regiments).

Feb. 17 - Retreat to Cross Hollows. Skirmish.

Feb. 18 - McCulloch arrived at sunrise. I came to town at night. Rain & sleet. I sent express to Greer who came in town.

("Came to town" means "Came to Fayetteville". Greer was commander of the 3rd Texas cavalry.)

Feb. 19 - Fixed up my things. Loaned horse & buggy to Dr.Stephenson. Stay at King's tonight.

Feb. 20 - I went to Hog Eye & many troops in the road.

(The Confederate withdrawal was down the old Wire Road. Hog Eye was a well-known stop on the stage route before the war.)

Feb. 21 - McCulloch, after having stores burnt, went to Hog Eye.

Feb. 22 - All moved to Strickler's.

(Strickler's, near the Washington-Crawford county line, was the Confederate rendezvous. Here were many houses and large barns that had been used by the Overland Mail before the war.General McCulloch probably had his headquarters in the double log home of Jacob Strickler. The house was burned but was rebuilt right after the war and is still (1962) occupied by Strickler descendants.)

Feb. 23 - Sunday. I went to White River for horse. Enemy entered Fayetteville.

(This was a cavalry detachment led by Gen. Alexander Asboth, on a scouting expedition. Twelve days later, Asboth commanded the 2nd Division of the Union army in the battle of Pea Ridge.)

Feb. 24 - I returned to Strickler's. Feb. 25 - Went to Lee's Creek. Feb. 26 - To VanBuren & Fort Smith. Feb. 27 - In Ft.Smith. Feb. 28 - Back to Lee's Creek.

March 1 - Back to Strickler's. McIntosh arrived.

(Brigadier-General James M. McIntosh was in command of the cavalry brigade of McCulloch's army in the battle of PeaRidge. He was killed in the battle.)

March 2 - At Strickler's. VanDorn arrived at Price's camp.

March 3 - VanDorn came to McCulloch's headquarters. McCulloch had previously ordered preparation for a forward movement. VanDorn ordered the advance.

March 4 - Whole army marched and camped near Fayetteville.

March 5 - Army moved from near Fayetteville to Elm Springs. Stone captured, on Telegraph Road, 39 Federal prisoners and 8 mule wagons. Three spies taken during the night at Elm Springs. McIntosh, with cavalry, came up Telegraph Road & across to this place. Various items of the enemy received this evening. We stay in Frank Hilburn's house.

(The road which the Confederate army took from Fayetteville to Elm Springs is approximately the paved state highway of today. The Telegraph (Wire)

Road was several miles to the east. Stone, who captured the Federals on the Telegraph Road, was Col. B.W.Stone of the 6th Texas cavalry.)

March 6 - Cavalry, under McIntosh, moved at 5 a.m., also Mo. cavalry and infantry following. Gates (Mo.) cavalry engaged rear of enemy 1½ miles above Bentonville. McIntosh soon after charged, after a detour, up the bluff with Greer & Young. We halted at & near Camp Stephens. Ordered to march again at 8 a.m. March of Price & VanDorn very slow, McCulloch could only start at 11 p.m. Montgomery, Stoddard, and myself slept in cabin till nearly dawn.

March 7 - Overtook Gen.McCulloch before sunrise. Army soon moved on. As we passed "12-corner church", picket firing on the right -- halted a little beyond. Wm.Armstrong and myself rode up mountain, the General & others on opposite side. When one mile of VanDorn at intersection, McCulloch ordered to countermarch and attack in flank at Elk Horn. Appearance of enemy on the right. McIntosh's charge & then the battle. Death of Gen.McCulloch & then Gen.McIntosh events of the day. At dark I left. Night in Bentonville.

(The brevity of Brown's account is probably due tothe fact that he planned to fill in the details later. However, the confusion of the battle and the death of McCulloch prevented a more complete description of events that night.

(Brown does not say how or when he obtained possession of General McCulloch's body, but it must have been during the night of March 7, at Bentonville. His March 12 diary entry suggests that McCulloch was buried on the field where he fell and that his body was disinterred that night. Brown's March 14 "memorandum" tells about the removal of the body to a hospital and its transfer to an ambulance. This must have happened during the night of March 7, because 24 hours later Brown, with the General's body, was already 6 miles south of Fayetteville.

(Rev. William Baxter, president of Arkansas College in Fayetteville, gives this account of the passing of McCulloch's body through Fayetteville:

("About 10 in the morning (March 8) came the news of the charge made by the mounted Texas regiments under M'Culloch and M'Intosh upon the federal batteries; the carnage was fearful, and an officer of distinction on the Southern side was reported killed; no one conjectured who it could be. Then the report came that a carriage was coming containing a wounded officer; and one of those who had just returned from the battlefield said:'It is true, gentlemen, that a carriage is coming, but the officer in it, be he whom he may,is dead, for I helped lift him into it; his face was covered, I did not know him, but that he is dead, I know.' Soon the carriage came in sight; I went across the Square to inquire whose body it contained, and was informed that it was a wounded man belonging to one of the Texas regiments. I had seen enough of the treatment of common soldiers to know that this could not be so. The carriage kept on toward Fort Smith and we soon learned that it contained the body of the famous Ben M'Culloch."

(Regarding McCulloch's uniform and appearance on March 6-7 1862, two quotations may be of interest:

(From the diary of L.H. Graves, Confederate soldier from McKinney, Texas, published by the Washington County Historical Society August 1953: "March 7, 1862 - Pretty cool. Mounted our horses at 3 o'clock. Traveled till 5 a.m., then stopped and made fires of rails near the road. We were soon in the saddle and about half past 10 a.m. Gen. Ben McCulloch passed by our regiment dressed in a black velvet suit, patent-leather, high-top boots, and had on, I think, a large broad-brim Texas hat."

(W.H.Tunnard, who commanded the 3rd Louisiana in the battle of Pea Ridge, wrote: "When we halted on the night of the 6th, fires were built with rails from an adjoining fence. General McCulloch came among the men who gathered thickly about him. He was dressed in a complete suit of beautiful dark and heavy velvet.....After chatting quietly and calmly for some moments as to the issues of the approaching battle, he energetically exclaimed: 'I tell you, men, the army that is defeated in this fight will get a h--l of a whipping!' Was it prophecy? Did the unseen Angel of Death, which threw the shadow of its wings over his brave spirit, whisper to his soul his approaching doom? We know not, yet that night the men all remarked how different he seemed from his usual manner. He was unusually reticent, and spoke in a quiet subdued voice, so unlike his customary energetic determined actions and speech.")

March 8 - Passed down to 6 miles below Fayetteville at Hughes. Johnny Pearson and black John with me.

March 9 - Down to Hale's on Lee's Creek. Sent corpse on in night, having telegraphed Pearce & Clark from Hog Eye.

March 10 - Sent horse by Boggess & rode with Mrs. Miller to VanBuren & Ft.Smith, just in time to see procession.

(The body of General McCulloch remained in Fort Smith one week. Major Brown reports in detail about the disposition of the General's possessions but does not tell about the examination of the body. Baxter, in his "Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove", gives a brief account which he evidently got from his friend, Judge Jonas Tebbetts of Fayetteville, who was then in prison in Fort Smith on a treason charge. He says:

("Soon after, the body of the fallen General was brought to Fort Smith, and the fatal wound examined. He was shot through the breast, the ball passing entirely through the body, and fell from his clothes when he was undressed. The ball was shown by Major Brown of M'Culloch's staff to Judge Tebbetts (who) mused upon the influence which that small globe of lead that he held in his hands had upon his own fate."

("Judge Tebbetts' son-in-law, Thomas M. Galey, wrote in 1953: "At the outbreak of the war Judge Tebbetts lived in Fayetteville where he was known as a Union sympathizer. When the Confederate general, Ben McCulloch, was quartered in that district, he threw Judge Tebbetts into prison. The general declared that after returning from the battle of Pea Ridge he would hang the judge. But General McCulloch did not return, for he was among the slain. The bullet that killed him was brought to Judge Tebbetts. When I was with him in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1902, he still had that bullet that saved his life."

(The Federal soldier who fired the shot that killed General McCulloch was Peter Pelican, a private in the 37th Illinois infantry. Baxter gives this account of meeting Pelican: "In a few days scouting parties from the (Pea Ridge) battlefield came to our town; several of the soldiers came to my house.. One of them claimed to have killed Ben M'Culloch, being familiar with the appearance of the rebel chief.....I asked him to describe the person he had killed and he described M'Culloch with as much precision as I could have done myself; every peculiarity of his dress, his white hat, black velvet suit, with long stockings drawn over boots and pantaloons up to his knees, were all mentioned; and as there was probably not another man in either army dressed like the Texan chief, I felt no doubt that his statement was correct. He said M'Culloch was sitting on his horse, with his glass to his eye, when he discovered him; he took deliberate aim, fired, and he fell. Southern men who were near him when he was killed state that he was observing the movements ofthe enemy through his field-glass when he received the fatal shot,thus corroborating the story of the Federal sharpshooter. I did not ask his name, but saw afterwards in the report of the battle that it was Peter Pelican.")

March 11 - Inventory of the General's things, on person & one valise. His ivory pistol to Capt. Frank C. Armstrong -- spy glass to General Pearce -- gold dollar & little spur to Capt.J.J.Gaines -- a cartridge each to Gaines, John Young.

March 12 - Metallic cartridges of the General to Albert McFee, Jo Miller & Frank Robberson. Eye glass to Mrs.Dr.Smith, mother-in-law of Gen.Pearce. Cartridge to Francis McCarty, who dug his grave & opened it. Also to Mr.Shiff of the La.regiment.

Sam M. Hyams got here last night, F. C. and F.W.Armstrong and Lomax night before last, being March 10th. This evening Mrs.Montgomery, Mrs. Gaines (her mother), and Mrs. Maxwell came, & soon after Major Montgomery, Jo Miller & Wm. Armstrong -- also Proudhomme Hyams who was believed to have been captured.

Col.Sims today sent me Gen.McC's hat. The ambulance brought his second valise -- the first having been opened and inventoried yesterday. Received & opened tonight a letter from Miss Lucy Guymon to the General, dated on her arrival in Richmond.

Yesterday & today have been preparing to take GenlMcCulloch's remains and effects to Texas. Lieut.Leftvich got in today, also Lieut. Gasden, wounded in the arm. Yesterday evening rode with Gen. & Mrs. Pearce to see Mrs.Page. Today received a despatch from Capt.R.M.White in reply to mind, saying "I have lost none in killed, wounded or missing." Oh! how those brief words relieved my anxiety about my neighbor boys.

March 13 - Despatch from Col.Stone at Lee's Creek to me, says "I lost 3 killed, 3 wounded & 13 missing." Wm.Armstrong went today in search of Humboldt & found him in VanBuren. He is now in my possession.

(Humbodt was Major Brown's horse which he had left at Lee's Creek. Brown had another horse named Blanco, which went through the battle with him.)

March 14 - Rained last night and raining today - very gloomy. Desire to leave for home tomorrow but fear the roads. Am using every exertion to recover the General's saddle and gun. Received of Lieut.Thornton an ambrotype of the General, for his mother & one for myself. Mitchell sends one to his wife. Mrs.Pearce sends some of his hair to his mother in a letter of condolence - also some to my wife.

Memorandum. Lt.Col. Griffith says he directed Adjt. Pixlee of Mill's regiment, Lt.Geo.Hays of VanHouse's co., Rector's regt., and 2 privates to carry the Gen's body to the White House hospital - thence it was transferred to the ambulance. Col. Rector says his watch was on him after he was dead. I took from his person in the ambulance his pistol, spy glass, Bowie knife & spectacles. His pockets were first examined in VanBuren.

March 15 - Am delayed in starting by the bad condition of the roads. Trying to get the Gen.'s bun & saddle. The 2 Armstrongs, Lomax, Thornton & Dillon give me their pictures in group. VanDorn came over for a while.

March 16, Sunday. - Had 7 pictures of myself taken - one for my wife & one each for Montgomery & the 5 friends in the group mentioned above. Kinnick gave me his. Lt.Corser & Johnny Pearson sent theirs to Julius.

(Julius was Major Brown's oldest son. He had brought him along to northwest Arkansas in September 1861. Julius was hurt in a pigeon hunt near Bentonville on Oct.26. On Dec.19 Mrs. Brown wrote the Major that Julius had arrived safely home in Texas.)

On this Sunday (March 16) Brown wrote a letter to his wife in Texas. It is inserted here because of the additional details it contains:

Fort Smith, March 16, 1862

My Darling Wife:

I wrote you several days ago of our great battle, and then expected to start home with Gen.McCullochs remains yesterday morning. It rained so I could not; besides I was nearly sick. I start tomorrow morning and will travel with a mule wagon. I write now, expecting somebody traveling faster on horseback will pass me and take this on to a Texas post office. My party consists of myself, a driver and Gen. McCulloch's negro boy. My buggy is lost, but I have Humboldt and Blanco the white horse, safe. Mrs.Gen.Pearce saved and sends you a lock of Gen. McC's hair, and Lt. Thornton sends you a very fine small picture of him.

Our loss in the battle is not heavy while the enemy's is. My white horse went through the fiery ordeal so well that life (sic) only shall part us. I went in the heat of the action to the house of Mrs.Patton, where shot and shell were falling thick, and placed her and Lizzie in the cellar where they remained unhurt, though I saw them no more. Julius knows them well.

Good's battery, which was reported lost, is all safe and its brave Captain sleeps with me tonight. We brought 3 ofthe enemy's guns off, besides burning the wood work of 12 other pieces captured on the field. We lost but one.

Dearest wife, when Ben McCulloch fell, a star fell from its orbit. He was the most unselfish man I ever saw and God made him a General of high order. I never estimated his character at a fourth of its exalted worth till I saw him in this service. The vile Missourians who have fled to Texas breathing foul slanders upon him, should be scourged through the land. Oh, my God! let any one dare breathe a thought against his memory in his army now and he would be torn to pieces by men who weep over his remains. Glorious man! Exalted patriot! Floods of tears daily, hourly, force their way from my wearied eyes as I dwell upon his fall.

Jno. Henry Brown

March 17 - Left Fort Smith at about 9 a.m. Lost 5 miles by mistake in road & camped 12 miles out at s.w. end big lane. Wm.Armstrong with me till morning. 175 cents for 13 bundles oats.

(Brown listed his expenditures in his diary and tabulated them at the end of his journey. They were chiefly for fodder, lodging and bridge tolls.)

March 18 - Start at sunrise. During the day two sons of Gen.Price & another passed me, en route for Lockhart, Texas. Also met several small parties from Texas - in one, Moore of Dallas - in another, Jones of South Bosque, M'Lennon Co. We have made 27 or 28 miles today. As night closes in, we have high wind & rain.

March 19 - Morning clear & cool, wind high. Start 15 minutes after sunrise. Made about 25 miles today. Met several parties from Texas, among others Holt & Hall from Bell Co. at the Narrows, 52 miles this side of Fort Smith. Also a party of 8 or 10 Missourians, 2 miles back. Camped, having stretched a tent marked "No.10, Monticello Rifles, 3rd Louisiana Regiment." This one ofthe tents taken or stolen from Heberts regiment last summer in Cassville, by order of Brig.Gen. Parsons of Missouri, of which fact Gen. McCulloch made mention in his published reply to Tucker. We camp tonight on west bank of Dog Creek, opposite James' house, 65 miles from Fort Smith & 85 from Boggy Depot. Tonight turn over to Clark of Mantua 3 long, 1 small & 1 sq. box type & the mailbag of same, weighing in all about 500 lbs., to deliver to Capt. S.B.Allen, Sherman, for which I pay him in hand $20.

March 20 - Morning. A blustery windy night - flitting clouds obscure the sun. We got off 3/4 after sunrise. 4 miles to Capt.John Riddle's on Fourche Maline. 5 miles farther met Doak & party - stop to warm at Mrs.Lieut.Chappen's on mountain 13 miles from Riddle's. Miss Riddle, sister of Mrs.C, tells me that the scoundrel who swindled the old Indian night before last, stayed here last night & was very rude. She was here alone with her sister's two little girls. She was afraid of him till Doak came, says he has the end of one finger off. He told her he had been in the army for 12 months but had nothing to fight for in the South & had left. This scoundrel grossly swindled an old man where he stayed night before last -- gave him 2-bit shinplaster for $1 in paying his bill -- bought his pistol for $5 -- gave him $1 shinplaster for $10 and took $5 back in change. Told him he was a preacher, that he had religious books in my wagon behind & to stop me & get some.

(Night) Today has been a constant gale from the w.s.w., very cold and severe. We have made about 25 or 27 miles to Widow Fulcher&s &

stop in her house to avoid a tempestuous night. Fodder today $1. Six miles back passed Harrell of Lampassas & Virgil Cross of Bell, of Dameron's Co., Darnell's Regt. They were waiting at a forage station. Met 9 miles back Johnson and Allen of Honey Grove, en route to see their friends in the army.

March 21 - Cold, windy & cloudy, promising another severe day. This is the equinoctial storm, but hope it will soon abate. Bill last night at Mrs. Fulcher's $2.50. Met A.T.McCorkle today, 40 miles from Boggy Depot. Soon after, Dr. Stone of Gainesville & some Missourians. Met large lot of mules for government. Sun came out in the afternoon but it is still cold at night. We stop tonight at widow Nola Tuba's, 20 miles above Boggy Depot. Find some of Darnell's men here, have been meeting a few of them for 2 days.

March 22 - Mrs. Nolla Tuba's to Davis' Bridge and Mrs. Black's - 18 miles, and on to Oak Point in Prairie 6 - 24 miles. Cold but clear all day. I met various parties en route for the army. Tonight the wind blows a gale.

March 23 - Sun comes out but a cold morning - gradually moderates. 6 miles to Boggy - 3 to Salt Works - 15 to Jonathan Nail's Bridge - 3 to Tyner's - $2\frac{1}{2}$ to camp by an Indian house - todays total $29\frac{1}{4}$. Yesterday we met a company of 64 regular C.S.Cavalry under Lt.Ingraham, from San Antonio to our army in Arkansas. One-eyed Bell was with them. Camped tonight.

March 24 - Rode on to Darnell's camp 1 mile from Red River. Remains received so feelingly, &c, &c. Crossed over & camped by Mrs.Meyers.

March 25 - 10 miles to Sherman -- reception -- speech -- dinner - mourning flags - demonstration, &c, &c, &c. On to camp 11 miles S of Sherman on branch, 1 mile N of Farmington.

March 26 - Wednesday & my blessed mother's birthday. Clear, rather calm & beautiful. I go in advance to McKinney - short call at Weston & on to McKinney. Requests of Col.Fitzhue, Capt.Johnson & others to have the corpse halted at McDonald's, 3 miles back, in order to escort it tomorrow. At dusk, with Johnson & I return to McDonald's for the night. Warm reception guard, &c.

March 27 - Fitzhue's regiment & Johnson's battalion escort the remains into McKinney. Immense crowd - presentation of flags - imposing, solemn & melting scene. These over, escorted 2 miles out. Stop for the night at Mr.Smith's at Hominy.

March 28 - To Plano 2 miles. Meet messengers from Dallas. 2 miles out from Dallas meet Burford & Harper's regiments, who escort remains this side river. I go back & speak in Court House. Pass night at Judge Hord's.

March 29 - 10 miles to Lancaster. Procession & speech in Hall. Escorted one mile out. Rev.Hill & others meet us 4 miles above Red Oak - reception - procession & speech. On to Hoskins 4 miles in the night. Note from Capt.Jno.M.Stone & Lt.(Rev.) J.T.Daves - accepted.

March 30 - Stone's Co. as escort. Neal's joins on road & 4 miles to Waxahatchie & one mile thro. Maj.Rogers commanding escort. I return, speech in church. On 14 miles to John McCulloch's where we meet the General's mother & 2 brothers. Wm.Mitchell, John Williams, Brock Mitchell's family, Hardeman's & many neighbors. Incidents.

March 31 - 6 miles to Milford - 7 to Mrs.Crow's old place on creek - 2 to Woods' and on to Glasgow's for the night -in all 30 to Mrs.Glasgow's, who calls it 22 to Waco. We stay at Glasgow's free of cost. Son of Reuben Johnson of Pike Co., Mo., camped here en route as he says for Burbridge's regiment.

April 1 - Up early. South wind. Start soon & reach Waco about 4 p.m. Reception and procession. Then one mile out to Geo.E.Burney's for the night. Wind storm & rain before bed time.

April 2 - Move forward. Noon at Jackson's, where Lt.Gov. Crockett & Dr. Moffett of Lancaster come up and dine. Richard Cole, on the stage, delivers me a letter from Brig.Gen. E.S.C.Robertson, advising of his orders for reception & escort. Pass on to Maj.Haldeman's for the night. Found crape on the door. Warm reception.

April 3 - Start early. Henry Haldeman with us. Five miles out from Belton we meet procession under Maj.Elisha Embree. Move into town & around the square. Coffin placed in the Court House & in charge of Capt.Bouldin's company. My speech to a large audience.

April 4 - Rest & meeting with friends - looking at stock.

April 5 - Wife, Mrs. Davidson & Robinson & all my children go up to Mrs. D's place. Got Corn. Pay Mrs.D. $10. Naming of Dr.Willingham's son for Ben McCulloch in Court House.

April 6 (Sunday) - Sermon by Rev. Robert Alexander ℘ prayer by Willingham. Nothing of note. Fight between Hi Bowles & the tanner. Preparations to start for Austin tomorrow. $20 to Mr.Kuykendall.

April 7 - From Belton to Salado, escorted by Bouldin's company.

April 8 - Heavy rain last night - roads heavy. We stayed at E.S.C. Robertson's. Near King's met messenger with letter from Governor Lubbock. Minute guns, bells tolled & flags at half mast as we pass through Georgetown. Stop with Mr.Oats at Round Rock for the night.

April 9 - Call for Mrs.Armstrong. Halt at Mr.Davis several hours & enter Austin late. Met by the Governor and Col. Henry E. McCulloch. Remains deposited in State House. Self, Mrs. Brown & Clara stop with the Governor - also H.E., John & young Ben McCulloch.

April 10 - Immense concourse at the State House. Scripture read by the Rev. Jno.W.Phillips, M.E.Church - prayer by Bishop Gregg, Episcopal Church - oration by myself. Remarks of Col.H.E.McCulloch - address of Governor Lubbock. Procession 1½ miles long. At the grave, prayer by Rev.Phillips. Coffin shrouded in flag of Lancaster ladies and that of Mrs.Lubbock and Reily, enclosing bouquets & evergreens. Return to town.

THE WAR BULLETIN

Confederate Army Newspaper published at Fayetteville by Major John Henry Brown of General Ben McCulloch's staff

Property of Marion T. Brown

THE WAR BULLETIN.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, JANUARY 9, 1862.—No. 3.

The War Bulletin.

ISSUED BY JOHN HENRY BROWN.

EXPLANATORY.

This sheet will be issued at irregular intervals, while the Patriot Army remains in winter quarters, for gratuitous circulation among the gallant soldiery, in order to give them the earliest and most important news, as it arrives. Pains will be taken to collate and condense what may be deemed reliable information—passing in silence the constantly recurring false rumors published by a class of frightened gasconaders, who ought to be arrested and put to work for government, in chain gangs, till the close of the war.

This sheet has nothing to do with local or State matters. The editor resides in Texas and others, a stranger, to aid in the defence of constitutional liberty, is engaging assistance of the Bell-ringing, drum-thumping, house-burning, negro-stealing, "Rail-Road-ing," infidel, Yankee nation—no more, no less.

☞ **No subscriptions received, and but few copies printed for distribution in each regiment—therefore read and circulate round.**

TO J. W. TUCKER, ESQ., OF MISSOURI, AND THE "PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES."

I have read, Mr. Tucker, your address, in behalf of Missouri, "to the people of the Confederate States," dated Springfield, Dec'r 21, 1861, and published in the Arkansian, of this town. With much of that address I cordially agree; but on reading that portion referring (though not by name) to General Ben McCulloch, I involuntarily exclaimed, in the language of the betrayed Cæsar, "Et tu Brute!" I felt that it was the crowning act in a series of unjust and unfair allegations against one of the bravest of the brave, truest of the true, and noblest of the noble men of these Confederate States,—and, so feeling, was surprised and grieved that you, sir, of all the patriots in Missouri, should lend the influence of your name to give them currency. I beg to say that a paragraph in this Bulletin, under your name, was written and in type *before* I saw your address. It is published since, in the same spirit in which it was written; and, I trust, is sufficient guaranty of the estimation in which you, as a brother patriot, are held by me.

You say—

"With the exception of the battle of Springfield, not a sound has been heard for the redemption of Missouri, except for the services [Mr. Tucker seems to have forgotten the battle of Lexington, fought and gloriously won by Price, Pillow and Clark[sic], with Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Mo. troops.] At that memorable battle (Oak Hills) the Confederate commander was asked for the assistance of three regiments to pursue a defeated and dispirited foe, whose 7,000 men and $1,000,000 worth of property were within our reach, but [I am afraid] [illegible] Wood and Lexington. Not a man, not a gun, not a penny even was, for the want of which [illegible], he was compelled to fall back 200 miles with an army of 20,000 men. During this trying period, within which the enemy could have been Constantine, our Confederate allies have maintained their ground on our southern border in [illegible] numbers, not even protecting Missouri from Kansas depredators. We know these allied troops are brave men as ever went to battle, and that they rushed like a mighty host to join the Missourians in their well-contested [illegible] but these troops had no order to move. Can this be explained? There was no enemy to fight in Arkansas, and the army of Missouri was in every action and in constant [illegible] to Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas."

You write, sir, as if from personal knowledge of the assumed facts stated; of the means, strength and resources of Gen. McCulloch; and as if he had no discretion or responsibility but to follow the will and plans of Gen. Price. In the first place, sir, let me ask you if Gen. McCulloch, by a forced march on Neosho (where he expected 127 Federal troops) did not create a diversion which saved Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price from capture by a superior force? Did he not, at the same instant, hasten men to their support at Carthage, where the Missouri [illegible] gloriously fight, while the capture of Siegel's whole command failed, because a mounted force of Missourians did not come up to the work?

How do you know that Gen. Price (at Oak Hills) asked and Gen. McCulloch refused three regiments to pursue the foe? From whom do you get your information? I will not deny or affirm the fact; but we all know the troops had been on a forced march—that they had fought six hours in a burning sun without water, and Gen. Price's report says they had been without sleep the previous night. Greer's Texas regiment had been on a forced march for 170 miles and came out of the battle with broken down horses. You say the battle was "PRINCIPALLY" won by Missourians. Well, sir, that is a GRATEFUL compliment from a Missourian to the regiments of McIntosh, Churchill, [which lost twice as many men as any other regiment] Gratiot, Carroll, Dockery, McRae's battalion, Rieff's company, Woodruff's and Reid's batteries, all from Arkansas; Greer's regiment from Texas, which took half the prisoners captured; and Hebert's glorious Louisiana regiment, which took Siegle's battery, and made three successful charges on widely different parts of the field. I have never heard that any of these regiments, companies or battalions fell short of good work on that day; far otherwise.

You say "so his (Price's) requests were responded to when he went to fight the battle of Dry Wood and of Lexington." Well, sir, such charges involve many counter points and the strategetic history of various movements. Again, you inferentially assume that McCulloch was in duty bound to adopt and sustain Price's plans. You forget that Gen. McCulloch was sent out here without men, money, or resources to command in the Indian territory; that after all the Arkansas State troops were disbanded late in August, he was left with a force hardly adequate to restrain the threatened hostility of a portion of the Indians; that for two months, [illegible] his entire force did not exceed 2,500 men, (though sensation makers created the public impression that he had from 12 to 20,000;) that he was amply protect your border from the Jayhawkers by the active efforts of the effective force in the mounted regiments of McIntosh, Greer and Churchill. You forget that Gen. McCulloch was opposed to the policy of Gen. Price in going to Lexington without a well-disciplined and well-supplied army, so as to hold the place when taken; that his plan was to take a position in a region where a small force could fight a large one, and not in an open country convenient to the Missouri river and three railroads, through which the enemy could concentrate supplies and an overwhelming force in a few days, while our supplies must be hauled over rocks and hills from the Arkansas river, necessarily consuming much time; that he deemed in the position chosen to draw around him an infantry and artillery force sufficient to make headway and hold possession as he advanced, of the country in Missouri [illegible] and other men with requisite military ability could expect an army constructed as was that of Missouri, with four-fifths of the men on horseback, and Generals, horses and mules enough for 100,000 men, to successfully meet and hurl back even a Yankee-Dutch army of infantry and artillery, equipped in the most approved manner. Gen. McCulloch, I apprehend, thought the longest road—delay, reinforcement, drill and preparation—those trying tests of true generalship when the multitude is clamorous for action—would be the shortest and certainly the surest means of redeeming Missouri; in case, of course, she should secede and become one of the glorious sisterhood, which she did not do till about the first of November. He selected his position and earnestly called for more troops. The same influences which now (south of this,) repeat the unjust clamors against him, then said his appeals were issued as sensation documents!!! Sickness ravaged his camp, already reduced at Oak Hills by death, wounds and discharges from various causes—his effective rolls were less indeed, and he had but six pieces of artillery, manned by the chivalrous Capt. J. J. Good, of Texas.

But, sir, when at last he had strengthened his little column somewhat, and determined, with the full previous approbation of General Price (who had sent him word that he was falling back from Lexington upon Carrville,) and was on his march to destroy Kansas, the home of thieves and cut-throats, judge of his surprise when, without previous notice, he met the army of Price entering Neosho, directly severing his force in twain, with information that the enemy who was in pursuit of them, in great force, was by that time in Springfield. Common sense demanded that McCulloch should abandon the Kansas expedition and take position to meet the new emergency. Several of his newly arrived regiments were then in the

IN DEFENSE OF GENERAL McCULLOCH

The rivalry of Confederate generals Sterling Price and Ben McCulloch in northwest Arkansas in the winter of 1861-62 was duly noted in the newspapers of Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas, and in various army journals. McCulloch had two men on his staff who could wield the pen as well as the sword. They were Major John Henry Brown and Major F. W. Armstrong. Both wrote numerous letters to the newspapers in defense of their General. When these were published in Dallas, Memphis and Little Rock, Major Brown would reprint them in the War Bulletin which he published in the court house in Fayetteville. The following is an example of these propaganda efforts. The letter was written by Major Armstrong on Jan.9, 1862 and published in the Memphis Appeal. It was then reprinted by Major Brown in his War Bulletin.

VINDICATION OF GEN. McCULLOCH
by Maj. Armstrong of Arkansas
(from the Memphis Appeal)

Editors Appeal: In your paper of the 3d inst. there appeared an editorial article in reference to the forces under the command of General McCulloch, which is calculated to do this distinguished officer the greatest injustice, in the minds of those who are not acquainted with the condition of affairs on that distant scene of operations, and in reference to which I beg to make a brief statement, disclaiming any wish or intention of doing injury to anyone, and seeking only to vindicate those who have no voice against their accusers, and who only ask thatthe solemn truth should be the measure by which their services in the cause are to be estimated by their fellow citizens. The true soldier scorns the cunning arts of the trickster, and bows to those for whom he stakes his all in the vindication of his motives.

This is not the first publication that has been made in the columns of newspapers calculated to mislead the public in reference to the movements of the columns under Gen. McCulloch. And that officer has been contented to make good his reply to all such injustice by redoubled efforts against the common enemy. He has no honorary staff of newspaper correspondents to magnify every unimportant movement of his command into something displaying the most wonderful military talents. And this brief statement is written upon my own responsibility, for the simple purpose of stating a few facts upon which the people can form their own opinions. I have been with Gen.McCulloch as his aide-de-camp since the 1st of July, and the statements I make are upon my personal knowledge.

Gen. McCulloch has not been willing, by moving into North Missouri with a force insufficient to hold his position against any force which the Federalists might bring against him, to do the people in that region of the State the great injustice of arousing them into open and avowed cooperation with the Confederate armies, and then leaving them without arms and without organization, to the tender mercies of the Dutch murderers from St.Louis. He insisted from the beginning that the advance should be permanent, and in such force that the people would be assured of protection. He was satisfied that when the chance was offered, the hostile Creeks under Opothleohola, together with the Jayhawkers from Kansas, would overrun and pillage the country in his rear and cut off his supply trains, which would have to come from the White

and Arkansas rivers, a distance of four hundred miles. Recent events have vindicated the wisdom of these impressions. It is only necessary to point to the occurrences of the past three months to satisfy any one that the first step toward the liberation of Missouri from the Yankee yoke should have been the organization of her forces under the command and direction of the Confederate government. It is almost impossible to conceive how two forces, acting for a common purpose, but deriving their powers from different sources, and owing responsibility to separate and different authorities, would fail to come in collision, engendering radical differences of opinion and action, in the complex and ever-changing conditions of an extended field of military operations. If such collisions have occurred, it is no fault of Gen. McCulloch, as he is responsible only to the government which he serves, and not subject to any State authority whatever. Gen. McCulloch has been anxious all the time to cooperate cordially in every effort to drive the enemy from the country, but he has not felt at liberty to sacrifice the settled convictions of his maturest judgment, save upon the suggestions of those to whose orders he owes and is ever ready to yield the readiest obedience.

After the battle of Oak Hills he proposed that Springfield should be held with the view of assembling the Missouri Legislature there, which could declare the State no longer a member of the Federal Union, organize her forces, and turning them over to President Davis, place both commands under whoever might be designated by the proper authority. He called as often as three separate times upon Gen.Price, after his retreat from Lexington, for the purpose of forming some definite and concerted plan of campaign, but that distinguished officer preferred to pursue his own purposes, and a further union of the armies was defeated. He caused Gen. Pearce to lend Gen. Price six hundred and fifteen muskets, and furnished the Missouri army with whatever munitions he could spare and they were found in need of.

It is well known that for weeks previous to the fight at Oak Hills, the Confederate troops had been subsisting almost exclusively upon green corn. The pursuit of the enemy, however tempting, was utterly impossible. The gallant men who had won imperishable renown upon that bloody field were prostrated for want of proper food. They had fought all day without breakfast and without dinner. It requires but a knowledge of the State of Missouri to convince anyone of the complete hopelessness of advancing more than four hundred miles from the base of operations and the source of our supplies, against a largely superior force, who had the advantages of the Missouri river, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad on the north side and the road to Sedalia on the south, by which any number of men and any quantity of supplies could be provided in a very brief period. The actual fighting, as every experienced soldier knows, is the least part of a successful campaign. It is the transportation and subsistence ofthe command which gives the greatest trouble, and against the failure of which the proudest commander is most careful to provide. The advance from Springfield to the Missouri river would have been through a region already, to a great degree, exhausted, and without a very largely increased means of transportation, would have resulted in the precipitate retreat -- not from the enemy, but from starvation.

The undersigned knows that Gen. McCulloch feels the deepest anxiety to drive the invaders from the soil of Missouri. He entertains the warmest symphy for her gallant sons, and is ever ready to strike

whenever the blow may be effective. He has taken his troops into winter quarters because of the want of transportation and supplies generally, and because he knows that nothing but disasters await any effort to hold the northern half of Missouri in the present condition of the service. The spring will open with a different state of things; the men and horses will be fresh and strong, and the amplest preparation for a forward advance made.

The unkind reference to the laurels of Oak Hills withering upon his brow comes harshly upon the hearts of those for whom the veteran soldier has freely offered his blood, and particularly as it comes from the State which gave him birth. Gen. McCulloch is a man of action. If there has been thought to be some reason for complaint in the halts and hitches of the service in the West, it should be remembered that he is not the superior in command, and if he has failed to do his duty it was because others could not see what that duty was. He is ready to move wherever the good of the country calls, And whether his heroic and dauntless action on the field of battle,or his ceaseless vigilance in the care of his men and the performance of other duties, shall win the kind words of those for whom he toils, he will ever be found in the path of duty, steadfastly and firmly upholding the right and maintaining the honor and safety of the cause and the dignity and integrity of the government, regardless of the miserable clamor which seeks in vain to draw him from the iron-handed dispute with the insolent invaders of his country's soil.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Major) F. W. Armstrong

January 9, 1862

NEW BOOKLET ON PEA RIDGE BATTLE

Clyde C. Hammers has published "The Pea Ridge Battle", a 28-page booklet that also contains "A Keetsville Skirmish" and "Blockade Hollow", both connected with the military action at Pea Ridge in March 1862. Mr.Hammers has visited our WCHS office several times. We will be glad to fill orders for his booklet at $1 each.

DEVELOPMENTS AT PEA RIDGE

Your editor accompanied Ernie Deane, the Gazette's Arkansas Traveler, to the Pea Ridge National Park on Feb.3. We were both surprised at the many recent developments. Contracts have been let for construction of the headquarters building. A road has been cut from Elkhorn Tavern over the Ridge to Little Roundtop. There will be parking places on the Ridge that will give the visitor an overall view of the battlefield; Nineteen Civil War cannon had been delivered and were being mounted on the gun carriages. The cannon tubes are originals but the carriage mounts are newly manufactured. John Willett, the Park superintendent, escorted us over the Park, and introduced us to the latest member of the Park staff, a U.S. Ranger named Clifton who now patrols the Park. We also visited with the Park historian, John Bond, whose article on the Tavern will appear in the Spring issue of the Arkansas Historical Quarterly and who has also written articles for the special Pea Ridge booklet to be published by the Pea Ridge Centennial Commission.

McCULLOCH'S DEATH, as related by Senator Berry

Britton: "Civil War on the Border" gives the following account of the death of General McCulloch:

Senator James H. Berry of Arkansas, who was a lieutenant in the 16th Arkansas Infantry, gives in substance the following account of the death of General Ben McCulloch near Leetown.

Some time after the Confederate Indians and white troops had taken a Federal battery, the General rode in front of the 16th Arkansas Infantry and ordered Colonel Hill to deploy two companies of his regiment as skirmishers, to move south through the thick wood and brush towards a field. Colonel Hill was also directed to follow a few yards in the rear of the skirmishers and as soon as they became engaged, to charge with his regiment until he came to the field fence, inside of which the Federal infantry were supposed to be posted.

General McCulloch rode a short distance in the rear of the skirmish line and in front of Colonel Hill's regiment.In moving forward through the brush, his skirmishers soon became sharply engaged with the Federal skirmishers who were posted behind the north fence,inside the field.

The 16th Arkansas charged as ordered, and when within 60 to 70 yards of the fence ran over the lifeless body of General McCulloch, who had just been shot by the Federal skirmishers. The body of the General was found and recognized by Lieut. Joseph M. Bailey and several other members of Company D. The General had been shot through the heart. Lieut. Bailey reported his death to Adjutant Pixley, who was afterwards Lieut Colonel of the 16th Arkansas, and he ordered a detail of men to take the body to an ambulance in the rear.After it was put in the ambulance it was at once driven to Bentonville.

The General wore..a dove-colored coat that looked like corduroy, and sky-blue pants, and had a Maynard rifle slung from his shoulder. When the 16th Arkansas Infantry reached the fence, the Federal skirmishers who had been posted behind it fell back to the south side of the field. ....The Confederate leader had despatched the members of his staff to other parts of the field with orders in regard to the formation and forward movement of his line of battle, and was therefore alone when struck by the fatal bullet.

Col. N. Greusel, commanding the second brigade of General Osterhaus' division, threw forward, to check the Confederate advance, Companies B and G, 36th Illinois Infantry. The Federal skirmishers advanced across to the north side of the field and took position behind the fence, and in a few moments saw the Confederate line approaching, and when within easy range opened fire upon it. Peter Pelican of Co.B, 36th Illinois Infantry, seeing a mounted officer in the rear of the Confederate line, took aim and shot him from his horse. The Federal soldier's description of the officer leaves no doubt that it was General McCulloch that he shot.

PEA RIDGE DEAD IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT FAYETTEVILLE

by W. J. Lemke

The Fayetteville National Cemetery was established in 1867. Most of the early burials were those of Union soldiers who fell in the battles of Pea Ridge (March 7-8, 1862) and Prairie Grove (December 7, 1862). These were, of course, re-interments at Fayetteville, since the soldier dead of the Civil War were usually buried on the field of battle. And since the United States did not acquire title to the Cemetery land until 1867, it is safe to assume that many of the Civil War dead reposed for five years or longer in graves at Pea Ridge, Cross Hollows, Keetsville, Cassville, Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, and other places, all of which are named in the Cemetery records as "Original place of burial."

Supposedly, the gravestones numbered from 1 to 7 were the first burials. These seven graves are in the point of the star at the north end of the Cemetery. Six of the seven were officers. Five of the seven were members of Iowa regiments. Three of the seven died at Pea Ridge and four died at Prairie Grove. All of which makes it appear that the soldiers who occupy graves 1 to 7 were brought to Fayetteville after the War and arbitrarily placed in the point of the star. It is, of course, possible that No.1 was actually the first burial in the cemetery, but it is doubtful. The record shows that this man died Dec. 7, 1862 -- too late to have been first.

Gravestones Nos. 1 to 7 in the point of the star are:
1. - 1st Lt. Harrison Oliver, 20th Iowa Inf., Dec. 7, 1862
2. - 1st Lt. N. J. Bailey, 7th Missouri Cav., Dec. 25, 1862
3. - Capt. Alva Bevins, 9th Iowa Inf., March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge
4. - Lt. Orville Powers, 37th Ill. Inf., March 9, 1862 at Pea Ridge
5. - Lt. L. M. Smith, 19th Iowa Inf., Dec. 7, 1862, Lindsey's Prairie
6. - 2nd Lt. Thomas Johnson, 10th Iowa, Dec.7,1862, Lindsey's Prairie
7. - Cpl.A.T.Mansfield, 3rd Iowa Cav., March 7, 1862, Leetown

The first Union dead (known) who now sleep in Fayetteville's National Cemetery, are John A. Bishop and Thomas J. McDonald, both of whom were members of the 37th Illinois Infantry. They died Jan. 18, 1862, and were originally buried at Cassville, Mo. There is no record of when their bodies were removed to Fayetteville.

The next seven graves in Section 1 are all Iowa soldiers. Six of the seven were killed at Prairie Grove on Dec. 7, 1862.

It is possible that after the engineers laid out the National Cemetery grounds in 1867, the point of the star that is Section 1 was the first section to be filled and that the graves were filled in the order of receipt of the bodies from Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, and elsewhere. There was, however, some re-shuffling of the burials in the early days -- in order to make the burials conform to the star-and-wheel layout of the Cemetery. The Superintendent called my attention to the legend that a considerable number ("several hundred") of Confederate dead were buried here and their remains removed "in the 1870's", to the Confederate cemetery. There is no record to confirm this report.

Here is a list of the "known" Civil War soldiers who died in the battle of Pea Ridge and who are buried in the Fayetteville National Cemetery:

Known Dead in National Cemetery
who were killed in action or died of wounds at Pea Ridge
March 1862

Name	Co.	Regt.	Date of Death	Original Place Burial
Arewine, Isaac	C	9 IA.Inf	3/15/62	Pea Ridge
Alexander, John Q	A	9 Ia.Inf	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Anderson, John	B	3 Ia.Cav	3/15/62	Pea Ridge
Bailey, Lt.Nathaniel	C	7 Mo.Cav	12/25/62	Pea Ridge
Bevins, Capt. Alva	E	9 Ia.Inf	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Bancroft, Ormus D	A	9 Ia.Inf	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Bridges, Thomas	I	9 Ia.Inf	3/13/62	Pea Ridge
Briggs, George S	I	9 Ia.Inf	3/8/62	Pea Ridge
Barnes, C		1 Mo.Bat		Pea Ridge
Brand, Henry	F	2 Mo.Art	3/13/62	Pea Ridge
Baxton, C.S				Keetsville
Beam, -----				Keetsville
Brooks, W.M		Mo		Pea Ridge
Brown, Jeremiah	C	37 Ill.Inf	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Campbell, Capt.John	D	3 Ia.Cav	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Clark, John W	D	3 Ia.Cav	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Carroll, David	B	3 Ia.Cav	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Casteel, S	C	4 Ia.Inf		Cross Hollows
Cooper, Wm	K	6 Mo.Cav	2/1/63	Pea Ridge
Cheek, James E	B	Mo.Inf	3/9/62	Cassville
Cowles, W				Pea Ridge
Cranston, James	G	3 Ill.Cav	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Finch, Labon	F	9 Ill.Inf	2/28/62	Cross Hollows
Felps,----				Keetsville
Friend, D.P	K	25 Ill.Inf	4/28/62	Pea Ridge
Gilbert, Dudley		Ind.Arty	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Goodenough, John	I	9 Ia.Inf	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Gray, Thomas P	D	3 Ia.Cav	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Gerk, R		Mo.Btry		Pea Ridge
Gilstrap, Lt.Thos.J	A	1 Ark.Cav	11/3/62	Cross Hollows
Hines, A.C	D	9 Ia.Inf		Pea Ridge
Ham, Elisha	A	3 Ia.Cav	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Halaron, Patrick	H	4 Ia.Inf		Cross Hollows
Hall, H.J				Cassville
Harden, H	F	8 Ind.Inf		Pea Ridge
Jackson, Friedman		3 Ia.Arty	3/8/62	Pea Ridge
Jacquemin, Lt.Jos	D	2 Mo.Inf	3/8/62	Pea Ridge
Jetton, James	H	1 Ark.Cav	3/8/62	Pea Ridge
King, F		Ia		Pea Ridge
Kircher, J	B	15 Mo.Inf		Keetsville
Kirkpatrick, John M	G	3 Ill.Cav	3/7/62	Pea Ridge
Kelly, John F	E	2 Ark.Cav	3/8/62	Pea Ridge
Leemaster, Jno				Elkhorn Tavern
Long, J.J	B	2 Mo.Inf	4/4/62	Keetsville
Lee, L.W. (citizen, father of a soldier)				Pea Ridge
Mansfield, Asail T	M	3 Ia.Cav	3/7/62	Leetown

Mercer, James F.....D....3 Ia.Cav.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Miner, Spence.....D....3 Ia.Cav.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Miller, Lt.Geo.B.....H....1 Mo.Cav.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Mayers, Wm..... 3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Macum, Lieut.....(skull only found) ....Pea Ridge
Moore (citizen, father of soldier) ....Pea Ridge
Murray, ----- ....Pea Ridge
McCombs, Saml.....A....9 Ia.Inf.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Neighbor, M.....F....25 Ill.Inf..... ....Pea Ridge
Powers, Lt.Orville C.....E....37 Ill.Inf.....3/9/62....Leetown
Patterson, DavidB.....A....9 Ia.Inf.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Parker, J..... ....9 Ia.Inf.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Prince, W.P.....H....1 Mo.Cav..... ....Pea Ridge
Potter, Capt..... ....8 Ind.Inf..... ....Pea Ridge
Richardson, Edwin A.....K....4 Ia.Inf.....3/7/62....Elkhorn Tavern
Rose, Henry.....H....4 Ia.Inf..... ....Pea Ridge
Reed, W..... ....1 Mo.Btry..... ....Pea Ridge
Rench, Joseph.....D....39 Ill.Inf.....2/19/62...Pea Ridge
Ray, Colonel..... ....8 Ind.Inf.....3/8/62....Pea Ridge
Rickets, John.....H....35 Ill.Inf.....4/1/62....Keetsville
Southerland, Donald..... ....9 Ia.Inf.....3/10/62
Stirman, James.....F....4 Ia.Inf.....3/11/62...Pea Ridge
Slaughter, Leroy S.....C....4 Ia.Inf.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Smith, Emory.....D....9 Ia.Inf.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Stephens, Peter I.....C....3 Ia.Cav.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Sellars, John.....D....3 Ia.Cav.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Stogdon, Lewis..... ....Cross Hollows
Staudinger, J..... ....1 Mo.Btry..... ....Pea Ridge
Shaub, Mick..... ....Pea Ridge
Salisbury, Wm.....G....8 Ind.Inf.....3/12/62...
Stiles, John.....F....8 Ind.Inf..... ....Pea Ridge
Smith, Lt.James R.....H....8 Ind.Inf.....3/7/62....
Sparks, Milod.....D....3 Ill.Cav.....3/7/62....Cassville
Tripp, E.S..... ....Elkhorn Tavern
Townsend, Madison.....A....3 Ia.Cav.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Townsend, Milton.....A....3 Ia.Cav.....3/16/62...Pea Ridge
Updegraf, Jesse.....A....9 Ia.Inf.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Vorhies, Ephraim.....D....3 Ia.Cav.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Wiseman, C.F..... ....4 Ia.Inf.....3/31/62...Pea Ridge
Waters, A.....C....9 Ia.Inf.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Willard, R.H..... ....3 Ia.Cav..... ....Pea Ridge
Withers, J..... ....Keetsville
Wingo, W.C..... ....Mo.Inf..... ....Pea Ridge
Weegle, J..... ....1 Mo.Btry..... ....Pea Ridge
Wright, B.H.....I....1 Mo.Btry.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Wiley, James..... ....Mo.Inf..... ....Cross Hollows
Wilson, N.B..... ....Keetsville
Warnfolts, John.....H....18 Ind.Inf.....3/1/62....Pea Ridge
Wade, W.L..... ....Pea Ridge
Woster, J.W..... ....Pea Ridge
Wheeler, J.S..... ....3 Ill.Cav.....3/31/62...Pea Ridge
Wire, Nehemiah.....D....37 Ill.Inf.....3/7/62....Pea Ridge
Walter, W.....E....25 Ill.Inf..... ....Pea Ridge
Yantz, Joseph.....I....9 Ia.Inf.....3/12/62...Pea Ridge
Kelly, John F..... ....3 Ind.Arty.....3/8/62....Pea Ridge

The "known" Civil War soldiers who died in northwest Arkansas and are buried in the Fayetteville National Cemetery came from the following states: Arkansas 104, Iowa 94, Wisconsin 56, Illinois 52, Indiana 52, Kansas 45, Missouri 40, and Ohio, Kentucky and other states.

Although many of the casualties of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove were returned to their home states for burial, the records reveal that 48 men of the 20th Wisconsin Infantry who fell at Prairie Grove now sleep in Fayetteville's National Cemetery; that the 37th Illinois suffered heavily at Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove; that the 26th Indiana Infantry left 17 identified dead in the Fayetteville National Cemetery as a reminder of Prairie Grove; and that Iowa is represented here by 42 of its sons who fell at Pea Ridge and 33 who fell at Prairie Grove. The Iowa units that suffered most heavily were the 9th, 19th, and 20th Infantry, and the 3rd Cavalry.

A recapitulation of the known dead in the Fayetteville National Cemetery reveals the fact that 110 of them were killed in the battle of Pea Ridge; 20 lost their lives in the action at Cane Hill on Dec. 5, 1862; and 144 were killed in the battle of Prairie Grove on Dec. 7, 1862. There is, of course, no way of telling how many of the 810 unknown dead in the National Cemetery lost their lives in these engagements.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

Most of the 622 Burials in the Confederate Cemetery onFayetteville's East Mountain are "unknown". The Southern Memorial Association records contain the names of 121 soldiers who are buried here. It is impossible to tell how many of these men fell at Pea Ridge, although such entries as the following suggest the battle at Elkhorn:

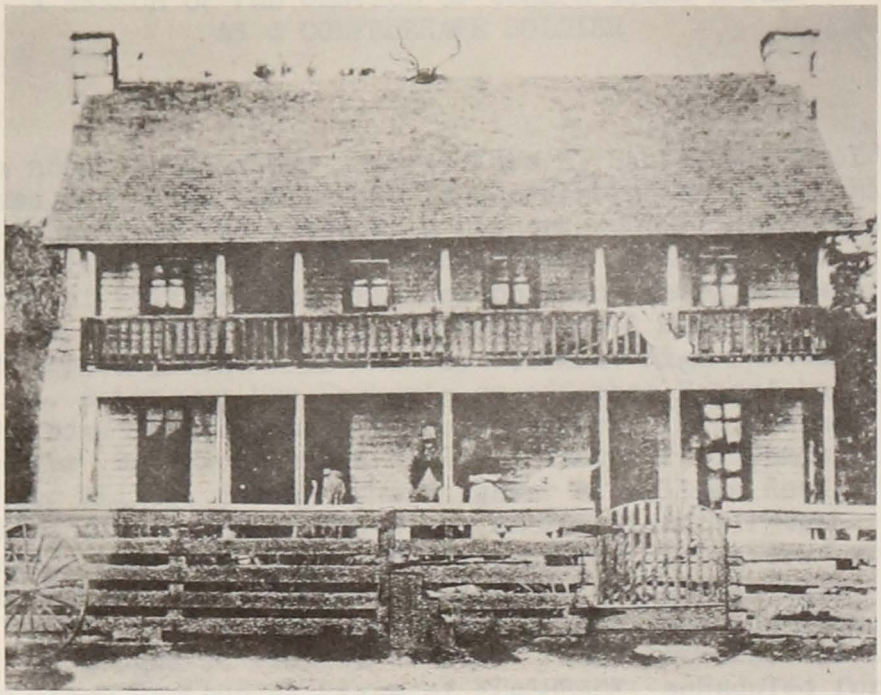
Isaac Martin, Price's Command
J. Wisten, Missouri State Guard
R. J. Vaughn, Frost's Regiment
19 soldiers, "Texas troops"

There is, of course, no question as to the identity of General W. Y. Slack, whose dust reposes in the Fayetteville Confederate Cemetery. Miss Rowena Gallaway's history of the Southern Memorial Association gives the following information:

"Epitaph on flat stone, in all probability composes,as to biography, by the widow of Chillicothe, Mo. She came down to Bentonville and was at the home of Dr. C. M. Robinson there for several days, helping with preparations for the removal of her husband's body from its temporary burial 'on Roller's Ridge'. Then she, her sister and her two sons (the youngest of whom was born six months before his father's death and never seen by the General) attended the re-burial May 27, 1880."

In Memory of
W. Y. SLACK - BRIG-GEN.
son of John & Polly Caldwell Slack of Boone Co., Mo.
Born Aug. 1, 1816 in Mason Co., Ky.
Graduate of Missouri State University
Captain in the Mexican War
Fell at the Battle of Pea Ridge Mar. 7, 1862
while leading his brigade of Missouri Confederate soldiers.
Died Mar. 21, 1862
Forever honored; forever mourned.

ELKHORN TAVERN



—Photo courtesy Alvin Seamster

(ABOVE) OLDEST KNOWN PICTURE OF ELKHORN TAVERN

(BELOW) THE TAVERN IN 1958 (Note the Changes)

—Photo courtesy Ernie Deane

A SKETCH OF THE SERVICE OF JOSEPH YOUNG BATES AS A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

(Editor's note: By courtesy of Mrs. Kate H. Bates Parker of San Augustine, Texas,who holds membership in the Washington County Historical Society, we are able to present a hitherto unpublished first-person narrative of military action in Arkansas from 1861 to 1864.

(The writer of this "sketch" was Joseph Young Bates,who was a brother of T. L. Bates, long-time Fayetteville school teacher for whom the T.L.Bates Elementary School on the Fayetteville High School campus is named. T. L. Bates was Mrs.Parker's grandfather Bates' half-brother. They had the same father but different mothers. Mrs. Parker's grandfather's mother was Nancy Scott Miller, daughter of James Miller and Elizabeth Reed Miller. She was the daughter of William Reed. The second wife of Henderson Andrew Bates was Amelia Eleanor Pyeatt.

(Mrs. Parker has also sent us typescripts of letters written by Joseph Young Bates to his brother, T.L.Bates of Fayetteville, pertaining to the battle of Cane Hill in November 1862 and the 34th Arkansas Regiment that fought at Prairie Grove. These letters will appear in our Prairie Grove Centennial issue of FLASHBACK, scheduled for publication in December 1962, the 100th anniversary of the battle. -- WJL)

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A SKETCH OF MY SERVICE AS A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER
by Capt. Joseph Young Bates

I enlisted in Captain A.V. Rieff's Independent Scouting Company June 27th, 1861. This Company was called General Ben McCulloch's Escort. Why they were called an Escort, we never knew. The Company was large, consisting of about 120 men. General McCulloch kept a part or all of the Company on the scout all the time. When on the march, if near the enemy, the Company was divided into four squads of 30 men each, one in charge of the Captain, and the other three squads, each in charge of a lieutenant.

Our campaigning through the summer of 1861 was in Southwest Missouri. The first engagement in which the Company participated was at Dug Springs, 25 or 30 miles southwest of Springfield, on August 2nd, 1861. General Rains of the Missouri State Troops was in command. About one-half of Rieff's Company was in the engagement, the other half being out on scouting duty. General Rains ordered Captain Rieff, with what men he had, and one company of the Missouri State Troops, to make a flank movement to the right and locate and ascertain the strength of the enemy. When within about one-half mile of the enemy, we were ordered to dismount and leave one man to hold four horses; the others deployed at five paces and advanced as skirmishers. We soon encountered the enemy, armed with Sharp's rifles. Our men being armed with double-barrelled shotguns, they had the range on us and opened fire on us. The officer in command saw a regiment of cavalry forming to charge us, and knowing we were not strong enough to meet them, ordered a retreat.

The regiment of cavalry made the charge, but when they got sight of our horses in the woods, mistook them for a body of infantry, and all halted except 15 or 20, who overtook our Captain and 12 men. The Federals were nearly all killed, Captain Rieff killing four of them in

less than one minute; their horses were shot from under them and we had a general mix-up. One of General Rains' men mistook the subject of this sketch for a Federal, and they had a hand to hand encounter which lasted until the Missourian surrendered to the Arkansas lad. This was the first experience our Company had with Federal bullets and sabers.

Our next battle was at Wilson's Creek, or Oak Hills as it was called by the Confederates, on August 10th, eight days after the Dug Springs engagement. This last battle (Oak Hills) was a great victory for the Confederates. The Federal General Lyons was killed in this battle, and the Federals were completely routed. While Captain Rieff's company was under fire, they did not participate in the engagement. Sometime after the battle of Wilson's Creek, Rieff's company was disbanded and the members joined other commands.

The subject of this sketch had a long spell of typhoid fever which rendered him unfit for service until the summer of 1862. However, he volunteered for the Battle of Elk Horn, or Pea Ridge, which was fought on the 7th and 8th of March, 1862, where General Ben McCulloch and General McIntosh were killed.

On June 26th, 1862, enlisted in "Company B", 34th Arkansas Infantry, and served with this company until April 30th, 1864, when wounded and unable for further service during the war. The 34th Arkansas Infantry, King's Regiment and Hawthorne' Regiment, composed Fagan's Brigade, which mustered about three thousand men for duty.

Our first battle after organization was PrairieGrove on December 7th, 1862. This battle was fairly won by the Confederates, the Federals losing 40 per cent of their men in this engagement. After this battle, the army was ordered to the Arkansas River, and down said river to Little Rock, which point was reached in the latter part of January, 1863. They remained at Little Rock in semi-winter quarters until late in the spring. Then followed the Helena Campaign. The Battle of Helena was fought on July 4th, 1863. This battle was disastrous to the Confederate Army, and a retreat was ordered to Little Rock, which was accomplished under great difficulties, owing to high waters. Little Rock was evacuated on September 10th, 1863. The army retreated by the way of Benton and Arkadelphia to Camden, where the army remained in winter quarters until about the first of April, 1864. This winter our rations consisted of very poor beef and sour meal.

The Confederate Government had a pen of about 300 head of fine fat hogs in front of our camp, which we were expecting to commence drawing on as soon as our poor beef was exhausted; but imagine our surprise when we got word that they were going to move those hogs to Red River in a day or two. The pen was strongly guarded to prevent the soldiers from taking a hog without leave, a sentinel being posted on each of the four sides of the pen. The following night being very dark and rainy, the subject of this sketch, and five other comrades of Company B, decided to make the effort to get one of those hogs in spite of the guards. We succeeded in getting a 300-pounder, evaded the guards, and carried him to a thicket about 300 yards from the pen, and succeeded in dressing, dividing the porker, and getting back into camps without being discovered. But our greatest problem was how to cook that meat without being detected. We knew that the cooking of that meat would so

permeate the atmosphere as to attract the attention of the whole Regiment. We succeeded, however, in feasting on pork for several days without being reported. Our officers were usually very lenient in such cases, and kept one eye closed to keep from knowing too much. But they generally got a mess for keeping that eye closed.

We were ordered out of our winter quarters about April 1st, and marched to Shreveport to assist General Taylor in checking Banks in his march up Red River. The battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill were fought on the 7th and 8th of April before we reached General Taylor. We were then ordered back to Camden to give General Frederick Steele our attention. He had come in and taken possession of our winter quarters and fortifications. The Confederate Cavalry had cut off his communications, captured his trains and guard. Steele evacuated Camden and retreated in the direction of Little Rock. The Confederates pursued and overtook Steele at Jenkin's Ferry on the Saline River on the 30th of April, 1864, when and where the Battle of the Saline, or Jenkins' Ferry was fought. There, the subject of this sketch was wounded and rendered unable for further military duty. Thus ended his career as a Confederate soldier.

This Battle of Jenkins' Ferry was won by the Confederates,and as the Federals retreated from the field they carried the writer from the battlefield to their hospital, where their surgeons gave him immediate treatment and every attention at their command. The writer remained at this place only a few hours as the Federals were retreating and our men pursuing. Brigadier General Dandridge McRae saw me among the wounded Federals. He sent an orderly for an ambulance and had me taken to our own field hospital.

-- Captain Joseph Young Bates

PEA RIDGE EDITION OF THE OZARKS MOUNTAINEER

The Ozarks Mountaineer is a regional publication (Branson, Mo.) that has 5,000 circulation in 50 states. Your FLASHBACK editor conducts a column in the Mountaineer called "Lore". The February issue of the Mountaineer carried three pages of little-known material about the battle of Pea Ridge, as well as much other material about the scenic and historic Ozarks. Subscription price of the Ozarks Mountaineer is $2 per year. Address: Branson, Mo.

STATE HISTORICAL MEETING IN FAYETTEVILLE MAY 4-5, 1962

The Arkansas Historical Association will hold its 1962 convention in Fayetteville on May 4 and 5, 1962. Our Washington County Historical Society has been asked to conduct a tour of the Prairie Grove battlefield as a feature of the convention program. This tour will be held on Friday afternoon, May 4, meeting at the Battle Monument in Prairie Grove at 2:30 p.m. Several speakers will tell of the events that happened on this ground. The tour will close with a visit to the restored Vineyard Village. The visitors will return to Fayetteville in time for the annual AHA banquet, at which Dr. Hal Bridges will discuss the career of Gen. D. H. Hill, who became president of the University in Fayetteville after the war.

A 1962 VISIT TO PEA RIDGE

Your editor has the pleasure of accompanying the Arkansas Gazette's roving reporter, Ernie Deane, on a recent visit to Pea Ridge National Military Park. Deane's article, with some excellent camera shots appeared in the Sunday Gazette Feb. 10. Quite a few changes have been made in the Park area since my last visit a few weeks ago.

Our guide was the Park superintendent, John Willett, who, incidentally, is a University of Arkansas graduate. We traced the route of the road that has been cut from Elkhorn Tavern over the Ridge to Leetown. There will be parking areas on top of the Ridge, from which a view may be had of the entire battlefield. Thousands of native trees will be planted and some areas will be cleared in order to restore the battlefield to its 1862 appearance. A series of markers will be placed at certain spots, to show the location of various units and to tell the visitor the story of the battle.

Euperintendent Willett showed us 19 original Civil War cannon that the government has obtained from various sources. The tubes (barrels) are the real thing, 1861-1865. They were being mounted on new gun carriages. They will be placed on the battlefield to mark the location of different artillery units.

Contracts have been let for construction of a headquarters building, residences for Park personnel, and for utility buildings. A deep well is being drilled in a field a half mile south of the Tavern that will supply water for the entire Park. The Tavern itself is boarded up. It will be restored as it was at the time of the battle but the restoration will probably be the last item on the schedule.

The latest addition to the Park staff is US Ranger Clifton, who patrols the 4,200 acres of the Park, checking on fires, parked cars, etc. Some roads are barricaded while construction is going on.

We ended our tour by visiting the old 2-story white house, just off US 62 and east of the Winton Spring. This is temporary headquarters. Here we found John Bond, the Park historian, who has had to learn Pea Ridge from the ground up. He knows the battle thoroughly and is building a specialized library, including some rare items, that should be valuable in years to come. The National Park Service will shortly publish a Pea Ridge folder and later a booklet similar to those available at other National Parks.

While there is nothing as yet for the casual tourist to see, we recommend a drive to Pea Ridge for all residents of northwest Arkansas. Stop in at the headquarters building - there's a sign on the highway - and say Hello to Messrs. Willett, Bond and Clifton. They are doing a fine job.

ALBERT PIKE AND THE CONFEDERATE INDIANS

A condensed account of Albert Pike's services in lining up the various Indian nations and tribes on the side of the South appeared in Harper's Weekly (Star Series, Volume 11, Number 10, June 18, 1894) . Some of these Indian troops were in the battle of Pea Ridge. Here is the Harper's account .

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In the summer of 1861 Albert Pike had been among the tribes acting as "commissioner of the Confederate States to the Indian nations and tribes west of Arkansas". On the 12th of August (1861) he had entered into a treaty with the Comanches, according to the terms of which that nation agreed to settle upon reserves claimed to have been leased by the Confederates from the Choctaws and Chickasaws, in the southern portion of the Indian Territory, namely that portion included between the Red and Canadian Rivers; in return for which agreement the Comanches were to be under Confederate protection, in token of which Albert Pike gave their chiefs letters of safeguard. Other tribes than the Comanches were also decoyed from their allegiance to the federal government.

The territory claimed to have been leased from the Choctaws and Chicksaws embraced an area of 23,437 square miles, or a little less than one-fourth of the Indian Territory. If the Creeks, Seminoles, Osages and Cherokees could also be alienated from the United States, the Confederacy would then have secured the entire Territory, having a population of nearly 72,000 souls. This country, with its 52 million acres, would add greatly to the resources of the Confederate government, and if it could be retained would become a valuable security for the payment of the vast debt which that government must incur in the course of the war. Its mountains were filled with iron and coal. The Red River ran along its southern border and theArkansas almost through its center.

Albert Pike spared no pains to secure this boon for the Confederacy. To some extent he succeeded in bringing over even the Cherokees to the side of his masters. On the 21st of August, a mass meeting attended by about 4,000 of that nation, at Tahlequah, declared their adherence to the Confederate cause. The proceedings of this Indian convention were transmitted by John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokees, to General McCulloch. The Rev.Mr.Robinson, a missionary to the Cherokees, also made a report of the affair to the Federal government. He stated that the Confederate commissioner had assumed the payment of the annuities hitherto received by the Cherokees from the national government. This was not a mere paper treaty. The Cherokees followed up the convention with active preparations to defend themselves and to assist their new ally. A home guard of 1,200 men was formed. The Creeks,also, had raised a thousand men for service in the Confederate army. It is probably that in these movements the Cherokees, Creeks and Comanches were led by the same motives which in that very month the next year led the Sioux Indians to revolt.

There was the same natural antipathy to the white man, mingled with a sentiment of revenge for past wrongs, real or imagined, and the same ignorant belief that the fortunes of the republic were declining while the star of the Confederacy was in the ascendant.

There was this difference, however. The Indians farther south very naturally considered that their immediate, if not their future destiny must be linked with that of the Confederacy, which was now opposing a very bold front against the national armies. All the Indian tribes, moreover, were doubtless gratified by the spectacle that was being afforded them of millions of white men pitted, army against army, in fraternal strife, and were willing, so far as possible, to add fuel to the fire of rebellion. They never proved an ally of much consequence to the Confederates, who had an eye rather to their territory than to their services in the field.

The Indian troops which were raised were placed under the command of Albert Pike, who received as the reward of his labors, the rank of Brigadier General in the Confederate Army.

GENERALS CURTIS AND SIGEL, by a Modern Historian

A modern-day historian (Commanger: The Blue and the Gray) gives the following estimate of two Union generals in the battle of Pea Ridge:

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General Samuel Curtis was one of the ablest -- and most neglected -- officers in the Union Army. A graduate of West Point he served as Colonel of the 3rd Ohio in the Mexican War, became chief engineer of St. Louis, joined the Republican party and served as Congressman from Iowa from 1858 to 1861. Appointed Brigadier General, he was sent west and commanded the troops at Pea Ridge; later he was in command at the important battle of Westport.

General Franz Sigel was one of the noble band of '48ers who had fought for liberalism in Germany. He fled to Switzerland and later to England, and came to the United States in 1852. The outbreak of the war found him director of public schools of St.Louis. He was appointed General of the 2nd Missouri Brigade, fought at Pea Ridge,and went with Pope to Virginia. After the war Sigel moved to New York City, where he had a long and distinguished career as editor.

MEDAL OF HONOR

Descendants of Congressional Medal-of-Honor winners during the Civil War will gather in Washington April 28 as special guests at an all-day ceremony sponsored by the District of Columbia Centennial Commission. Several of the Medals, including the first ever awarded, will be on display. The program includes a visit to the White House, a memorial service off Hains Point at which a naval destroyer will strew flowers on the surface of the Potomac, a commemorative ceremony at the Washington Cathedral, and a luncheon at the Army-Navy Club.

It is not generall known that Col. Francis J. Herron, who was wounded and captured at the battle of Pea Ridge, and who commanded the 2nd and 3rd Divisions at the battle of Prairie Grove (as Brig. General), received the Medal of Honor for heroism at Pea Ridge.

GENERALS PRICE and McCULLOCH described by a FELLOW OFFICER

General D. H. Maury, who was chief of staff of the Trans-Mississippi District during the Elkhorn campaign, wrote the following account of his meeting with Generals Sterling Price and Ben McCulloch in March 1862, either at Lee's Creek or at John Morrow's -- in the house that now stands in Prairie Grove Battlefield Park. Maury's account was reprinted by Col. R. S. Bevier in the latter's "History of the First and Second Missouri Confederate Brigades".

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"As our designed operations upon St.Louis depended mainly upon these commands of Price and McCulloch for success, VanDorn at once set out for Boston Mountains, where he knew he would find a battle ready for him, and should victory crown him, the success of his St.Louis expedition would be assured.

"We took a steamer for Jacksonport, whence, on February 23d, we mounted our horses and started upon our ride across the State to Van Buren. We rode into that place on the evening of February 28th, and next morning, March 1st, left VanBuren for Price's camp in Boston Mountains, distant about 30 miles. The weather was bitter cold, and all day we traveled over an ascending mountain road until dark,when we came to the little farm-house in which the leader of the Missourians had made his headquarters. I was much impressed by the grand proportions and the stately air of the man who up to that time had been the foremost figure of the war beyond the Mississippi. General Price was one of the handsomest men I have ever seen. He was over 6 feet 2 inches in stature, of massive proportions, but easy and graceful in his carcarriage and gestures; his hands and feet were remarkably small and well shaped; his hair and whiskers, which he wore in the old English fashion, were silver white; his face was ruddy and benignant, yet firm in its expression; his profile was finely chiseled, and bespoke manhood of the highest type; his voice was clear and ringing, and his accentuation singularly distinct. A braver or a kinder heart beat in no man's bosom; he was wise in counsel, bold in action, and never spared his bloodon any battlefield. No man had greater influence over his troops; and as he sat on his superb charger, with the ease and lightness of one accustomed all his days to ride a thoroughbred horse, it was impossible to find a more magnificent specimen of manhood in its prime than Sterling Price presented to the brave Missourians, who loved him with a fervor not less than we Virginians felt for Lee.

"The next morning we mounted our horses and were soon onour way over the mountain ridge which divided Price's camp from that of the Texans under General McCulloch. McCulloch's little army was bivouaced several miles distant from the Missourians. We found the noted Texas ranger occupying a small farm-house on the mountain-side; comfortless and bare enough it was. In person, in manner and in character, McCulloch presented a strong contrast with Price. He was near 6 feet tall, was spare and wiry, and somewhat inclined to a stoop in the shoulders. His deep-set gray eyes were shaded by rather heavy eyebrows, which gave an expression of almost suspicious scrutiny to his countenance. In manner he was undemonstrative, reticent, and, to us, even cautious. He was calm and anxious, in view of the enterprise we had undertaken; but avowed his confidence in it, and cooperated heartily for its success. His whole conduct during these operations impressed us very favorably as to his capacity for war, and but for his untimely death, he would have played an important part in our struggle.

WCHS NEWS BRIEFS

The Washington County Historical Society is sponsoring a state-wide Arkansas Genealogical Society to promote the cause of family history and to relieve our local historical society of much genealogical research that properly belongs elsewhere. The state genealogical organization will be set up some time during the annual meeting of the Arkansas Historical Association, at Fayetteville on May 4-5. A constitution will be adopted, officers elected, and plans made for the operation of the genealogical society. Meanwhile, the WCHS will publish the first issue of The Arkansas Family Historian, which will become the official journal of the Arkansas Genealogical Society. This first number is now in production and will be in the mail within a week or ten days. Fifty-two persons have contributed $2 each for their 1962 membership dues and others are invited to join us in getting a state-wide genealogical effort under way.

--WCHS--

Last September our WCHS began publication of a monthly promotional newsletter on behalf of the Civil War Centennial observance. Some 200 persons have paid $1 each for a subscription to the Civil War Centennial Newsletter. It has proven popular with members of Civil War Round Tables and Civil War "buffs" in other states. The National Centennial Commission has requested a complete file of the Newsletter. We will continue its publication as long as the money holds out. $1 will put any name on our Newsletter mailing list.

--WCHS--

The Benton County Historical Society is publishing a Pea Ridge Centennial edition of its Pioneer. Much of the material has been contributed by Alvin Seamster, whose home adjoins the Elkhorn Tavern property and who has been writing Civil War history for 40 years. This special number of the Pioneer will sell for $1 and copies may be ordered from Huey Huhn, secretary, Historical Society, Rogers, Ark.

--WCHS--

We have printed 200 extra copies of this Pea Ridge Centennial issue of FLASHBACK and copies are available at $1 each, as long as they last. We would also remind our readers that we have already begun work on an elaborate special number in commemoration of the Battle of Prairie Grove. This number, scheduled for publication next Dec. 7 on the 100th anniversary of the battle, will contain maps and pictures never before published, as well as several little-known accounts of the battle. It will also report the battle in legend and verse. We welcome any letters or diaries written by participants in the battle. Or accounts of your ancestor's service in northwest Arkansas.

--WCHS--

Since there has been no co-ordination of Centennial observances, we do not have much information. However, the Pea Ridge Memorial Association has announced that it will hold a memorial service on Sunday, March 11. At 2:30 p.m. a service will be held in the Baptist Church at Pea Ridge, at which Neill Bohlinger of the Arkansas Supreme Court will speak. An hour later, there will be a memorial service, with military overtones, at Elkhorn Tavern.

Your editor will be at the town of Pea Ridge (9 miles west of the battlefield) on March 11 to hear Judge Bohlinger tell of the battle. But also, I will be at Leetown on March 7, to remember Generals McCulloch and McIntosh who died there, and at Elkhorn on March 8, to pay tribute to Gen.W.Y.Slack who was mortally wounded there and who died two weeks later. He sleeps in Fayetteville's Confederate Cemetery.

--WCHS--

TOM FEATHERS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Our Society had its annual meeting in January in the Adult Center in Fayetteville. Officers made their reports. The Secretary announced the addition of Frank M. McConnell and Miss Bernice Karnes to the Board of Directors. The Board elected the following officers for 1962: President, Tom Feathers; vice-president, Gus Eidson; secretary, W.J. Lemke; treasurer, Roy A. Scott. The treasurer's report was short and sweet: "All bills are paid and we have $560 in the bank."

--WCHS--

NEXT ISSUE WILL PICK UP COUNTY HISTORY

This special Pea Ridge Centennial issue has thrown our publication schedule out of kilter. However, we will get back on the beam with our next number. We are holding for future publication such articles as the following:

"The Rev. Thomas M. Brinson and His Descendants", by Marian Brinson Lisman.

"The Illustrious Danes in Washington County" (the Jensens), by Ruth Holt Payne.

"The First Veterans Reunion at Prairie Grove", by Robert R. Logan.

"The Story of My Heart" (Fayetteville reminiscences by the Rev. Philip Cone Fletcher).

"The Graduating Classes of Fayetteville High School", "The Letters of Matthew Leeper, Fayetteville Pioneer", and other articles of local interest.

We will resume our Civil War coverage in December, with a Centennial issue devoted to the battle of Prairie Grove. This number will contain "Legend and Verse" pertaining to the battle of Prairie Grove -- material that has not before been published.

F L A S H B A C K
published by the

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Incorporated 1951 Now in its 12th Year
12½ E. Center St. Fayetteville,Ark. P.O. Box 237

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LATE PRESS REPORTS

DR.GREEN TO SPEAK
AT PEA RIDGE SERVICE

Dr. James Green, assistant to the president of the University of Arkansas, will be principal speaker at a memorial service on the Pea Ridge battlefield site on the afternoon of March 11. The service will open at 3 o'clock and will follow a 1:30 program at Bentonville where three historical markers will be dedicated. A native of Arkansas, Dr.Green is a former Army general and member of the faculty of the Military Academy at West Point.

(Above from Northwest Arkansas Times, February 17, 1962)

PEA RIDGE HONORS
ARE RESET FOR '63

The dedication of the Pea Ridge National Military Park, which had been scheduled for May 7-8,has been postponed until May 31, 1963.

Max Walker of Pea Ridge, chairman of the committee in charge of preparations for the dedication, said bad weather had delayed road work and other construction and the area would not be in shape to receive visitors this spring.

(The above appeared in the Arkansas Gazette, Feb. 10, 1962)

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